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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Rates of Advertising.—Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directly or otherwise—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

Regulation of Primary Meetings in Crawford County.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1872.

SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate an extract from the minutes of the Board of Public Charities, informing the Legislature that the Board's report was placed in the printer's hands early in January.

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced by the following named gentlemen:

By Mr. Delamater—Regulating primary meetings in Crawford county. This bill enacts the Lancaster county law protecting voluntary political organizations against fraud, with important amendments.

By Mr. Anderson—Incorporating the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. White—Supplement for the Rendersville Railroad Company, authorizing said company to pay interest on their stock till the road is completed.

By Mr. Nagle (for Mr. Rutan), incorporating the Rochester Insurance Company of Beaver county. This bill was passed.

Public Calendar.

Mr. White offered a resolution for a public calendar every week, which passed.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Delamater called up the House bill legalizing the election of City Auditor in Titusville last August. Passed.

Mr. White called up the Senate bill incorporating a company to build a bridge at Parker's landing. Passed.

The House was not in session.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Town Destroyed by an Earthquake.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 29.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the total destruction yesterday by an earthquake of Schalachi, a town of Asiatic Russia. Many thousands of the terrible disaster it is learned that the shocks were very protracted, and that many lives (number not stated) were lost.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 29.—The English journals are apprehensive as to the character and amount of American demands before the Geneva Conference. Uneasiness is reflected on Change, where it has a depressing influence on American securities.

Roberts was inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia on New Year's day.

MADRID, January 29.—The Capital provinces are now quiet.

The only immediate change in the Ministry will probably be the withdrawal of Senor Gamindes.

BOMBAY, January 29.—The British expedition against the Looshais on the northwestern frontier of India, attacked a force of the latter on Friday last, and inflicted considerable loss upon them. The expedition also suffered some loss, having four men killed and a few wounded. Gen. Bourchier himself received slight injuries.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 29.—The Colorado, from New York, has arrived out.

An arrival at Liverpool brings the report that the ship Amazon, from Bombay, N. B., was destroyed by fire at sea. It is feared that all on board have perished.

Stock Quotations.

LONDON, January 29, 1 P. M.—Consols 92¼. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 93; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, January 29.—Rentes 57 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 7 15-16d.; Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 8da1s 10d; flour 26s2?s; corn 30s 3d. Lard 46s 9d. Cheese 62s.

ANTWERP, January 29.—Petroleum 47 francs.

STOKES ARRAIGNED.

His Counsel Move to Quash the Indictment.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., was arraigned to plead in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. His lawyer, John Graham, said that he intended to move to quash the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury had been given the case before the Coroner's jury had given their verdict; that the Coroner kept back their verdict as long as he could; that he was armed, and otherwise exceeded his authority contrary to the statute; that, in their anxiety to obtain a murderous verdict, the papers were clandestinely transmitted by the Grand Jury, that the Coroner, too, in violation of his previous promise, placed upon the jury a lawyer named Maundesl B. Field, whose motives were prejudiced.

Mr. Graham alluded to the part taken by ex-Judge Fullerton in obtaining an indictment against Fisk, saying that if Allerton Brown was acquainted with all of Stokes's private affairs as his counsel, then Stokes having refused to pay him an enormous fee—five thousand dollars—would him, subsequently using his knowledge as former counsel to secure an indictment against Stokes. The foregoing were put before court by Graham in the shape of affidavits. District Attorney Garvin stated that he would not propose to put in contradictory affidavits. Mr. Graham then asked to quash the indictment on the ground of the illegal formation of grand juries, which is unconstitutional, and that the presentment should be sent before another grand jury after the 1st of February.

The District Attorney replied to Mr. Graham. He argued that nothing had been illegally done to warrant the quashing of the indictment. He referred to the savage assault of Mr. Graham upon ex-Judge Fullerton as unwarranted and exceptional. He gave in detail the circumstances of the shooting of Fisk, and referred to the case of Fisk against Mansfield and Stokes in the Yorkville Police Court.

Mr. Graham again retorted savagely on Garvin and Fullerton, and stated that it had come to his knowledge that the medical treatment which Fisk underwent accelerated if it did not entirely cause his death, as there is a man now living in this city who was once wounded the same as Fisk.

Mr. McKeon, one of Stokes's counsel, followed, saying Fisk was the center of a band of assassins which he (McKeon) feared as he never feared before in his official career.

The Court took the papers and adjourned to Thursday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

At New Albany, Ind., yesterday, Mrs. Anna Stephenson, aged sixty, fell asleep in her chair near the stove, her clothes caught fire and she was burned to death.

Blackburn, tried at Chillicothe, O., for the murder of his mistress, Mary Jane Lovell, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company have reduced the wages of their laborers from $1 50 to $1 25 per day.

The small-pox is very virulent and fatal at Hoboken and Union Hill, N. J.

Dr. R. C. Swain, of Shannon, Illinois, while in the act of getting on a train at Clinton, Wisconsin, yesterday, accidentally fell between two coaches, and the forward wheels of the last coach passed over his body about the hips. He lived but a few moments.

Lewis Zimmerman, aged nineteen, committed suicide in Cleveland yesterday by shooting himself with a pistol. Cause unknown.

The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio is called to meet in Columbus February 14th to fix the time for holding the State Convention.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of active volcanic action.

The Billingham coal mines, on the Pacific coast, are on fire, the flames consuming houses, &c., outside the shaft. The sea will be turned in to extinguish the flames.

A well executed twenty dollar note on the National Bank of the City of New York is in circulation in Milwaukee, having been introduced by an unknown woman, who has disappeared for another field of action.

The spoke and hub factory of the Defiance Manufacturing Company, at Defiance, O., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $80,000; insured for $10,000.

The property of the late Isaac Rich, of Boston, amounts to $1,700,000. By the provisions of the will the whole amount, under certain conditions, goes to Boston University, a branch of the Boston Theological Seminary—a Methodist institution.

An infant son of Henry T. Clark, of Troy, New York, was killed on Sunday by his brother, aged three years, who threw a piece of slate at him. The child killed was nine months old.

Jerry Vaughn, colored, shot and killed Charley Frances, also colored, in a personal encounter at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday morning.

A fire occurred at Belleville, Ontario, early yesterday morning, in the Boys' House. The building was totally destroyed, and one boy was burned to death. The night was intensely cold, and the inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. Loss, $8,000.

At Louisville, yesterday, T. J. Daly, a Federal soldier, was convicted of voluntary manslaughter in shooting and killing Austin H. McNeal *alias* John Williams, a fellow-soldier, at Taylor's barracks last October. He was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Apportionment Bill Passed.

Adjournment Question in the House.

Military Prisoners in Public Prisons.

Abbott to Get a Seat in the Senate.

THE WILSONS AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1872.

The Morning Hour in the Senate

Was unusually lively to-day. Mr. Trumbull denounced the violation of the agreement on the part of the Senate to take a vote on the apportionment bill on Saturday, and the passage between himself and the Vice President was of a very pointed character. Mr. Sumner called attention to the fact that the *Globe* report of Friday's debate on the adjournment resolution was very incorrect, and produced a letter from the publishers, saying that the cries of Mr. Conkling during the debate, and the demand of Mr. Hamlin that "Old Hundred" should be sung, were suppressed by request. Mr. Sumner then supplied the omissions as part of his speech, and as such they will stand recorded.

The Apportionment Bill Passed.

The Senate finally passed the apportionment bill in the same shape as it came from the House, excepting an amendment making the apportionment in the States lately in rebellion accord with the provisions of the reconstruction amendments and Federal law regulating the election of Congressmen. The Senate bill, which was in the nature of a substitute, was voted down, and the question then came directly upon the House bill and other amendments. Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, endeavored to have the section preventing "rotten borough States" stricken out, but without success.

Feeling in the House as to the Adjournment.

In the House Mr. Dawes presented the Senate resolution for adjournment in May, though he did not appear to care very much what its fate was. Butler, Bingham and Maynard favored the Senate proposition, while Farnsworth, Garfield, Banks, Brooks, Kerr and Cox opposed it. By a yea and nay vote it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee by 129 to 77.

Military Prisoners.

The Secretary of War has sent a statement to Gen. Coburn, Chairman of the Military Committee, showing that there are 384 military prisoners in public prisons or prisons attached to posts, and that the cost to the Government to maintain them is at the rate of $75,000 annually. Investigations have shown that many of these prisoners are under the absolute control of petty officers, and are often treated with cruelty. Gen. Coburn expects to make a strong argument for his military prison bill from the humanitarian stand point, based on the facts and figures thus furnished.

Abbott to get a Seat in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Elections has decided to report in favor of Abbott, of North Carolina, in his claim to a seat. This is the result of the most persistent lobbying on the part of Abbott. The latter has taken an open part on the floor of both Houses in the attempt to control legislation on the amnesty bill in such a way as would promote his personal ends. His election is not based upon receiving a majority vote, but he holds that as Vance, his competitor, was not eligible, he (Abbott) should be regarded as elected, even though he received less votes than Vance.

The House, after a report from its Committee and full debate, decided in opposition to the validity of this position, in the case of Smith, of Kentucky, against John Young Brown.

Proposed Additions to the Navy.

Mr. Banks's bill for the constructions of ten new war vessels, is nearly the same as Hooper's bill of last Monday, except that it appropriates in addition three millions from the proceeds of sales of old vessels, guns and material.

The Vice Presidency.

The movement from various quarters in favor of Henry Wilson for Vice President is assuming considerable strength. The same is true in regard to the name of Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, in the same connection.

The Steamboat Interest—Experiments as to the Tensile Strength of Iron and Steel—Pittsburgh Establishes the Best Record—The Steamboat Bill and Amendments to be Taken up by the Committee on Commerce To-day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1872.

Judge Shellabarger, Chairman, and Messrs. Conger and Hambleton, members of the House Committee on Commerce, were at the navy yard this morning, according to appointment, to witness some experimental tests of the strength of iron and steel. The Steamboat Committee, headed by the veteran Copeland, of New York, and some of the philanthropic representatives of the patent life-saving inventions, were also in attendance. Rear Admiral Goldsborough, commanding the navy yard, and Mr. Edwin Fithian, chief engineer, gave all a courteous reception. Mr. Isherwood was not present, having been called to Sandy Hook on account of the tests going forward there, under government direction to try the qualities of various styles of boilers and boiler plates and the effects of service during different lengths of time, proven by the crucial strain of hydraulic pressure.

To-day the experiments were confined to the ascertainment of the tensile strength of iron and steel. This was effected through the instrumentality of the Riehle testing machine, a very elaborate and perfect piece of mechanism, with bars and bolts, and rods, and screws, and wheels, and cranks, and weights, and balances, all of sufficient strength to perform their respective functions, from the powerful grappling apparatus capable of wrenching asunder bolts of iron and steel, to the slender balance so delicately adjusted as to show each pound of increase as the resistless force moves on.

The first experiment was with a piece of common American round iron, eight inches in length and one inch and one-half inch in diameter, constituting an area equal to one square inch of solid iron. As the resistless force was applied, the iron stretched about one-fourth of an inch and diminished about one-eighth of its diameter, when it broke under a strain of 50,800 pounds.

The next experiment was with a piece of iron of the same dimensions and apparently the same quality, with the same results in stretching and diminishing. It broke after standing a tensile force up to 52,300 pounds.

Next, a piece of steel, from the Black Diamond Works of Pittsburgh, was subjected to trial. It was two inches in breadth by one-fourth of an inch in thickness, equal to an area of one-half a square inch. This withstood a strain of 37,200 pounds, equal to 74,400 pounds to the square inch.

An iron scrap of the same dimensions was then put in, and sundered at 25,400 pounds strain, equal to 50,800 pounds to the square inch.

Another steel scrap, same size as the first, from the Black Diamond Works, broke at 45,500 pounds, or 91,000 pounds to the square inch.

After putting another iron scrap from a boiler plate, which broke at 45,500 pounds trial, the experiments ended for this time. They would be more fully and more satisfactory had sufficient notice been given to the authorities of the Navy Yard, to have enabled them to notify the principal manufacturers of iron and steel in the country to send in specimens for trial.

G. W. Wilson, master machinist of the yard, was closely questioned by Mr. Conger and Judge Shellabarger in relation to the various qualities of iron and the methods of distinguishing them. His views were similar to those given by the same gentleman last week by Mr. Isherwood. Iron was iron when separated from all foreign substances, and cleared of alloys so as to be pure. Differences were effected by careful and expensive working or manufacture. He said the best iron he had ever seen there was from the Sligo works, of Pittsburgh, at a cost of five cents per pound, and he believed first-class iron could not be afforded for less. Cold rolled iron was the strongest, but it lost its superiority in being subjected to heat. The specific value of qualities being in the same boiler plate was put to him, and his answer was the same as Mr. Isherwood's—he added that the quality of the iron was usually best at the outer edge of the plate. Boilers, he thought, maintained their strength through the first year's use; but after that, they grew weaker from year to year.

On Tuesday the Committee on Commerce will again have the general steamboat law before them, and it is probable, with the alterations and amendments made by the subcommittee of steamboatmen. As soon as there is a reprint of the bill and amendments, an early copy will be forwarded to you. Z.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1872.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS—THE DRAKE AMENDMENT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered an opinion against what is known as the Drake amendment, which in effect prohibits the reception by the Court of Claims of evidence of amnesty and pardon on the part of suitors, but allows the opposite party to refer to such amnesty and pardon as evidence of disloyalty, unless at the time of receiving such pardon and amnesty the recipient protests against the implication of previous disloyalty contained in the official document. The Court adverted to the proclamation of Lincoln of 1863, which granted amnesty and pardon on condition of taking the oath, &c., with the restoration of property excepting slaves. The Court assents to the power of the President as to granting pardon and amnesty, the acceptance of which, cannot, I say, be rendered of no effect by legislation of Congress. In this case the Court of Claims rendered judgment for the claimant, and an appeal is taken to this Court, and it is directed to dismiss the appeal if it be found that judgment must be affirmed because of the pardon granted to the claimants. This cannot be done without allowing that the Legislature may prescribe rules of decision to the judicial department of the government in cases pending before it. It is said that Congress has inadvertently passed the limit which separates the legislative from the judicial power, and it is of vital importance that these powers be kept separate. Congress has already provided that the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of judgments of the Court of Claims on Appeal, and it cannot prescribe a rule in conformity with which the court must deny to itself the jurisdiction thus conferred, because its decision, in accordance with settled law, must be adverse to the Government and favorable to the suitor. The motion to dismiss is denied, and judgment of the Court of Claims affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion. Justice Miller and Hedley dissent, on the ground that there was no interest in the former owner of the property under the captured and abandoned property act when the property had been sold and proceeds paid into the treasury under it. They concur as to the constitutional question involved, raised by the amendment in question.

Kentucky *vs.* the Secretary of the Treasury. This is an application for a mandamus made by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the war claims of the State. A rule to the Secretary to show cause why a writ should not issue was now ordered.

In a case of appeal from the Circuit Court of Alabama, the question arose when the war began and when it terminated. The Court, for the purposes of this case, overrules the proclamation of a blockade to be the commencement of the war, and takes the proclamation of the President, April 23, 1866, declaring the war terminated in certain States, including Alabama, as to the termination of the war as to that State.

THE LEATHER INTEREST AND THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee heard the leather tanning men to-day. G. W. Alley, of Wilmington, urged the passage of a reduction of the duty on leather and the removal of the duty on hides. Foreign raw hides are now taken to Canada, where, owing to cheaper labor and tanning material, they are tanned and exported for our own trade. At present the Canadians have an advantage of eleven per cent. over the United States. Mr. Alley was opposed to a reduction of the duty on leather. He presented a protest from three leather dealers of Boston, who believed they represented the sentiments of the leather tanning trade generally. To-morrow the wood and lumber men will be heard.

MR. SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE.

Mr. Schenck, in his resignation of the Directorship of the Emma mine, published in the English papers, says his directorship was not incompatible with his official duty, but he preferred to remove all pretext for attacks upon him.

NO RELIEF.

A number of tobacco manufacturers in Chicago having petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the value of stamps on tobacco packages destroyed by the great fire, the Commissioner decides that he has no warrant to grant the relief asked. Congress only can give the relief asked.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1872.

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR DR. CUYLER.

On Monday next the Presbytery of Brooklyn will meet in called session, in the First Presbyterian Church. The called session is to take action upon that time honored pastor of Lafayette avenue Presbyterian Church—Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., has recently invited and permitted a lady preacher, Miss Smiley, an orthodox Quaker minister, to occupy and preach in his pulpit.

A STOCK-JOBBING CANARD.

An alleged cable report was circulated in Wall street to-day, speaking of trouble between England and Russia arising from the reported determination of the former to oppose the Russian advance in Asia. The story is undoubtedly false.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK UNSOUND.

The new receiver of the Market Saving Bank was at work to-day, and expressed the belief that all stories as to its unsoundness are substantially true. Conkling has thus far eluded the detectives, who have no clue to his whereabouts; but the arrest and punishment of the parties implicated in the looting of the affairs of the bank is expected in due time, as well as the recovery of some of the stolen bonds. A meeting of the depositors of the bank was held this afternoon, to hear the report of the committee who confer with the officers. The probabilities of the bank were stated at $400,000, after deducting all available assets. If Heiser's claims to pull poor and Reed down are shown to not get more that sixty cents on the dollar. Every effort is being made to ascertain the whereabouts of Conkling.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS IN BROOKLYN.

Another citizen of Brooklyn, Walter T. Hoyt, was shot last night in Henry street by a desperado. The wound is in the arm and not dangerous. Wm. Raynor was arrested and partially identified by Hoyt. The Treasurer of the Holland Society, Mr. Vanden Houten, was assaulted with a slung shot in Prospect street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night and robbed of his watch and money. Warrant issued.

B. Miller Clark, a Mansfield constable, is wanted at the office of Alderman McMasters to answer for cutting and severely injuring Mr. Geo. Watson, and then holding on to it, instead, as in duty bound, of satisfying a claim upon Squire Hill's docket. No arrest yet.

At the office of Alderman McMasters, yesterday, Thomas Dougherty accused Bryan Barrett of an assault and battery on his wife, averring that Barrett roughly took hold of her and struck her. The scene of the conflict was Frankstown, where the parties to the affair live. Barrett gave bail for a hearing.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Conemaugh, Cambria county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday night last, by which a quantity of bulk oil was spilled upon the track. A portion of the oil flowed over upon a siding, on which the cars of the Johnstown Accommodation train were standing. Some time after, a train passed along, and a coal or spark from the locomotive set the oil on fire. Five of the passenger coaches belonging to the Johnstown train were burnt up, as were also some freight cars. The track was somewhat injured.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 29.—In the Senate today bills were introduced to allow such corporations as wish to pay tax on bonds issued by them; also to pay clerks at elections four dollars for their services at all elections. A resolution was presented requesting the joint commission on redistricting the State to present such bill as will be fair and just in its operations, and which as nearly as possible will give to each political party proportionate representation in the lower house of Congress of the United States to which its population entitles it. The resolution was ordered printed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 29, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise on Tuesday from New England to Florida, with cold northwest winds, diminishing in force; a rising barometer with clearing weather and northwest winds prevail on the lakes; northerly winds veer to the east, with increasing cloudiness and warmer on the Gulf; brisk northwest winds prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night on the South Atlantic or Gulf coast.

Dwelling House Burned in Rochester, Penna.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., January 29, 1872.

This afternoon, while a heavy wind was blowing, the dwelling house owned and occupied by the widow Lacock took fire from a defective flue, and was entirely consumed. Through the exertions of the citizens most of the furniture was saved. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

The weather here last night and to-day has been the coldest of the season.

Faith in Justification.

Stokes proposes to get himself acquitted of the murder of Fisk on the plea of justification. Having neglected to exhibit himself in a state of perpetual drunkenness, and fit his case to that of a crazy sort of gaze, Stokes cannot plead insanity as successfully as McFarland did. Killing in self-defence, however, is an available plea. Stokes found himself dogged by detectives, which must, of course, have been Fisk's work. Hence it became necessary to skulk behind a stairway and assassinate Fisk. The case is plain one. Everybody can see that, in order to head off Fisk's little game, the proper tactics was to kill Fisk.

There was a case in Wisconsin, a few years ago, somewhat resembling this, supposing Stokes to have been, contrary to public opinion, really in fear of his life. A Captain Perry, then just out of the army, believed that his life was sought by a fellow named Shay, formerly in his company. Shay had threatened to shoot him whenever he should get out of the army; and it was not long before he appeared in the village where Perry was sojourning. Acting upon his suspicions, Perry, on first sight of his enemy, drew a revolver and put three balls into his body, each sufficient to produce death. Shay was shot in the face or three times (the juries disagreeing), and finally acquitted. But, in addition to the difference in the grounds of suspicion on the part of the slayer, the case of Stokes is different from that of Perry in this: that the social advantages in the former are rather against the person committing the homicide, while in the latter they were decidedly in his favor; and it is useless to argue that these circumstances do not usually have an effect in determining the verdict of juries.

Use Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee.
Guaranteed the best in use.

THE CITY TAXES FOR 1872.

Large Increase in Taxation---The Millage of 1871-72 Compared.

The Councils met yesterday and passed the appropriation ordinance for 1872, which is printed in the report of the proceedings. The taxes have been very materially increased. The tax on real estate has been doubled—twelve mills having been levied on all property not marked "rural," and eight mills on the rural property. Last year it was six mills for the old city, and four mills for rural. The assessment for the separate indebtedness of the old city is the same as last year—three mills; for Lawrenceville there is an increase of one mill, being five now, instead of four last year. The difference in the several assessments will best appear from the following table:

	1871. Mills.	1872. Mills.
Old city, property	6	12
City proper, "rural"	4	8
Old city separate indebtedness	3	3
Lawrenceville separate indebtedness	4	3
On sales of merchandise	1	1½
On sales on commission, etc	1	1½
On retail sales of liquors	10	12
On sales of auctioneers	1	1½
On sales, merchandize brokers	10	12
On sales of brokers and bankers	1	1
On receipts of insurance, express and telegraph companies	1½	2½
On receipts of billiard tables and ten-pin alleys	5	10
On city property, for fire department	4	6
On rural property, for fire department	0	4
On gross receipts of fire, marine and life insurance companies, for fire department	3½	0

In regard to the taxing of insurance companies for the support of the fire department, it is understood that there are grave doubts as to the legality of the tax, and hence it has not been assessed on these companies, but placed upon the city property taxable for county purposes.

It will be seen, from the above that the millage on real estate has been doubled for ordinary purposes, and in addition to this two mills more have been put on old city property for the fire department, and four mills on rural property for the same purpose.

Last year the Finance Committee reduced the millage, and absorbed the large "unexpended balance" then on hand. Having no such fund to help them out this year, they were compelled to increase the millage. Notwithstanding the increased tax, it is believed that some of the appropriations will run short before the close of the year. The Street Department, with an appropriation of $80,000, starts out with a debt of $20,000, and will probably have to borrow before the year is out. The Councils have also run out down as close as is consistent with the public necessities, and Councils start in with the intention of guarding against all unnecessary expenditures.

THE FORTIFICATION FUND.

Let it go to the Library Association.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

For several days there has been a notice in the city papers, calling a meeting of contributors to the "Fortification Fund" of $——, to decide as to the disposition of the unexpended balance of the fund, which amounts to quite a large sum, as we are informed. The balance will doubtless be donated to some of the many eleemosynary or literary institutions of our fair city. They are all worthy, and all would unquestionably make a proper and satisfactory use of any such gift, but we think that if the donors to this fund want to help an institution that has done much for our city, and by such an increase to their means would be enabled to extend the sphere of their sphere of usefulness, not only for the present, but for the future, they will not overlook the claims of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. If each of the parties to this association, we would most earnestly and respectfully ask the contributors to the Fortification Fund to remember us. It is a well known fact, and one highly creditable to our city, that towns of not one fourth the size, and one hundredth part the influence or importance of Pittsburgh, have outstripped us, throw ours into the shade entirely. This ought not to be, and now when there is an opportunity to do something for this institution that would immediately relieve their interests, we hope that it will be improved. Why not let this fund be given to the Mercantile Library, to be applied to the founding of an above, or, as it is known as the "Young Men's Memorial Alcove of the Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh," and thus rear a monument to the memory of one of our most distinguished and public citizens, and one that "will be more enduring than brass," and do much for the training and intellectual development of our young men, at this great city. If the fund is large enough to found more than one alcove, let them be named after others of those noble men who left us to defend our hearths and homes, and their sight of those well filled shelves be a perpetual reminder to us of the gallant Hays, Black, Rippey, Childs, Jackson and others. We hastily throw out these suggestions, and trust that their action will be such as to enable the officers of the Young Men's Library, and other interests to that of the "Brewer Fund" during the current year. ADELOS.

A Black Maria.

An active effort is now being made to obtain a "black maria" for the use of the city. Many citizens have complained to members of the Police Committee about the unseemly spectacle presented by a score of human beings, handcuffed together, being conducted through the principle thoroughfares on their way to the West Penn depot, en route for the city of destination—Claremont. It is maintained that one thousand dollars will purchase the vehicle and horses, and that the animals can be kept at the hospital very little expense. The "maria" might be used for the conveyance of prisoners from the county jail to the penitentiary; also for conveying prisoners from the Twelfth and other ward stations to the central office and where they are brought on foot, daily, for hearings. In many other ways might such a vehicle be made useful and that one will be ordered seems very probable.

A Partnership Affair.

Yesterday Thomas F. Farrell made an information against John English, charging him with larceny as bailee. The suit was brought before Alderman Strain. It is alleged that the parties named were partners in the draying business. The partnership between the two was recently dissolved, and English sent his team to the country. He then borrowed from Farrell his "turn-out," consisting of a horse, dray and harness, until his own horse had recovered sufficiently to be put to work again. Last Saturday English sold Farrell's team, pocketed the money, and now refuses to give up the proceeds. The horse, dray and harness brought $208. Alderman Strain dispatched an officer after English, who was arrested and sent to jail.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

READ the proceedings of Councils.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS took five informations yesterday.

THE new water works are several steps nearer at hand than they were a couple of weeks ago.

THEODORE WACHTEL, the great tenor, with his wife, arrived in the city yesterday, and are domiciled at the Monongahela House.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Esq., United States Attorney, was too ill yesterday to attend to business.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS has improved much in health since he went to Michigan. He hopes to be able to return home in a few days.

THE Allegheny County Prison Society will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MEMBERS of Councils will have two more weeks in which to consider the list of salaries to city officials, offered yesterday, before it is finally acted on.

GEO. W. BOYTLES was accused of desertion yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, his wife, Mrs. Mary Boyttles, making the information. Hearing to-day.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters, yesterday, Robert Barnette, Jr., was accused of maltreating Wm. Barnette, an employee of deponent's, without just cause or provocation. Warrant issued.

WALTER RADEN, late of the Baltimore *Gazette*, is now connected with the German opera company that is playing at the Academy of Music. He is the New York Conservatory of Music quite successfully for a number of years.

EMANUEL SCHWEITZER, of the *Freihcits Freund*, arrived home yesterday after a three months' tour of Europe. Emanuel looks extremely well, and now talks German in a most fluent manner.

YESTERDAY John A. Brown made an information against James Stewart for larceny as bailee, before Alderman McMasters. The defendant was stakeholder of an election bet, and refused to give the winner his money. Warrant issued.

B. MILLER CLARK, a Mansfield constable, is wanted at the office of Alderman McMasters to answer for cutting and severely injuring Mr. Geo. Watson, and then holding on to it, instead, as in duty bound, of satisfying a claim upon Squire Hill's docket. No arrest yet.

At the office of Alderman McMasters, yesterday, Thomas Dougherty accused Bryan Barrett of an assault and battery on his wife, averring that Barrett roughly took hold of her and struck her. The scene of the conflict was Frankstown, where the parties to the affair live. Barrett gave bail for a hearing.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cambria county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday night last, by which a quantity of bulk oil was spilled upon the track. A portion of the oil flowed over upon a siding, on which the cars of the Johnstown Accommodation train were standing. Some time after, a train passed along, and a coal or spark from the locomotive set the oil on fire. Five of the passenger coaches belonging to the Johnstown train were burnt up, as were also some freight cars. The track was somewhat injured.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

Triennial Enumeration of School Children -- The "Starvation" Principle.

Among the bills now before the Legislature is one to provide for a triennial enumeration of the children of school age in the Commonwealth. It authorizes the State Superintendent to furnish blanks to the school directors of each district in the State, who shall, within four weeks after the general election in 1873, and within the same time every third year thereafter, place the forms in the hands of the assessors of taxes, whose duty it shall be to enumerate all the children of school age, with name, age, color, nativity, time of attendance at school during the preceding three years, and the causes of non-attendance.

Under this bill, the State Superintendent would be possessed of much valuable information. The enumeration would exhibit some startling facts in many districts in the State, and would, doubtless, furnish a powerful argument in favor of compulsory education. The bill, however, might embrace other provisions, which would be equally important and beneficial. It should require the directors in every district, to set forth the capacity of their school buildings, to show whether they have been furnishing ample facilities for all the children of the district. They should also require the directors to report whether they have established graded schools wherever they have been required. The State Superintendent holds, under the sixty-ninth section of the general school law, that "the duty of grading the schools is an obligatory upon directors in districts admitting of the arrangement, as it is to establish them in sufficient numbers to educate all, of proper age, who may apply." * * "Ungraded common schools are imperfect common schools, and should only be tolerated while the circumstances of the district render grading impossible."

Were a perfect census taken, and the number of children compared with the school facilities furnished by the directors, it would be found that in many instances the directors have been grossly negligent of their duty. We have had a case in point in our own county. The sub-district in which the village of Wilkinsburg is located has had no progress, by way of increased school facilities, for a period of *twenty years!* if we except the increase in the term of tuition from the minimum of *four* months, to the little less beggarly term of *six* months in the year. Twenty years ago two small rooms were erected, capable of accommodating about forty scholars each. In all these twenty years, the common schools have stood still, and will make no progress for twenty years to come if those who now manage him can have their own way. During the past ten years the population of the township has largely increased, and the school population (children between the ages of five and twenty-one) of the Wilkinsburg sub-district, as appears from a carefully prepared census, now numbers three hundred and sixty-two. At this writing, but fifty or sixty of the 362 children would attend a good graded school. What would the State Superintendent think of a Board of Directors who would thus pen "*stirk-ers*" in public schools? Two small rooms, with a capacity for *eighty* scholars, for a school population of *three hundred and sixty-two!* Is it to be wondered at that the people of this sub-district are almost unanimous in praying the Court to appoint them an independent district? What hope would there be for the common school cause in that populous and wealthy section, if the majority of the people believed in the anti-progressive, starvation principle—and were content to not move a peg in twenty years, notwithstanding population and wealth have increased five fold? The bill now before the Legislature should provide against the starvation principle, and while the question of compulsory education is being discussed, the equally important one of *compelling* directors to do their duty should not be overlooked.

Cars Burned at Conemaugh.

Quite a destructive fire occurred at Conemaugh, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Saturday night last, involving the loss of considerable property of the railroad company. It appears that a collision occurred while a freight train was being made up. This collision resulted in the meeting of a couple of tank cars, each containing about eighty barrels of crude oil. The fluid ran from the tanks upon the tracks between the rails, saturating the ground and the timbers thoroughly. Some hours later a freight engine passed over one of the tracks and a lighted coal from the ash pan fell into a pool of the oil, and in a very short space of time a large sheet of flame was the result. Several cars of the passing train were soon on fire, and eventually some thirty, of which a number were loaded with lumber and other freight, were entirely destroyed. Three passenger coaches of the Johnstown Accommodation, standing on a siding, were also burned. The fire reached the depot, and ignited the track, the rails being warped from their fastenings. The coal tipples in the vicinity were in great danger, in fact were on fire several times, but were saved by the efforts of the people of the town and the employees of the railroad company.

A Brutal Attack.

Shortly before nine o'clock Sunday evening six or seven intoxicated persons, while walking along Penn street, halted in front of Mr. Schnabel's residence, corner of Thirty-first and Penn streets. That gentleman being annoyed by their boisterous conversation, requested them to leave, when they attacked him, and struck him on the head and face several times with some blunt instrument, inflicting severe injuries. Mrs. Schnabel and son came to his assistance, and shared a similar fate. The aged lady had her hand badly smashed, and received other injuries. The son was struck on the breast bone with a hammer, and severely injured. A crowd soon collected and carried the injured parties into the house, when medical aid was summoned. The parties are now doing well, except the lady, whose injury is very serious. The parties were arrested by the police and busily engaged at another part of their respective beats, and consequently no arrests were made.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 26, 1872, as reported by Guy McCandless, health physician

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872.

CONCERNING petitions in favor of repealing the Fee Bill of last winter, and substituting therefor the bill introduced by Representative MILLAR, it is suggested that persons before they sign should make themselves acquainted with the merits of the question. If it should turn out that the people had asked to be taxed $20,000 additional for the benefit of present and prospective office holders, the mistake would be a costly one. Those who desire an increase of Judges' salaries can sign it as a separate proposition. Many a scheme purely for the benefit of office holders has succeeded solely from making it appear that the people were for it, when the people intended nothing of the kind. Go slowly—rather not at all in that direction.

IT is gratifying to know that Senator STEWART, who is a Republican member of the New York Custom House Committee of Investigation, is of opinion that things there are so bad that they must be reformed. This is valuable reinforcement of Mr. CAMERON's opinion to the same effect, and no doubt General GRANT agrees with them. It is clearly the duty and should be the policy of the Republicans in Congress to take prompt and vigorous measures. They may depend on it that the Democrats will be ready to make all the capital they can out of this matter; but will succeed only as the Republicans fail to act. It is to be admitted that Senator HOWE, by his course as an investigator, has done the cause of reform and the Republican party no good, and it is of the highest importance that his way be not adopted by the responsible majority in the Committee and Congress. The point of advantage lies in working promptly up to the line indicated by the facts, without the slightest disposition to evade or cover up anything. There is reason to believe that this is General GRANT's earnest wish.

ACCORDING to the doctrine of the free traders, all the civilized world must be growing foolish. A short time ago the Australian colonies of England repudiated the political teachings of their mother country, and adopted a tariff policy. Then came Canada, clamoring for the protective principle, which she still continues to demand. This was followed, or rather accompanied, by a notification from France to Great Britain that the former country intended to abrogate the RICHARD COBDEN free trade treaty; and now comes Italy, waving also a protectionist banner in her front. The budget of the Finance Minister of that country proposes that from and after the beginning of next year all textiles of cotton, linen, hemp, jute and other vegetable fiber, are to pay thirty centimes per kilo, (a kilo is two and one-fifth pounds); while on a large number of other imported articles the internal revenue is doubled. What do our free traders at Washington who are exerting themselves to the utmost to drown out the industries of the country by flooding it with commodities produced by the pauper labor of England, think of all these things? For they certainly have a meaning, and a significant one.

THE English movement for the separation of Church and State has assumed such formidable proportions that the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in that country, of whom JUSTIN MCCARTHY recently expressed the opinion that they were as strictly the hired and paid servants of monarchy as any liveried lackey or gold stick in waiting, have at last aroused themselves for the defense of their imperiled institution, and organized a society for resisting the popular movement. More than any other evidence which has reached us on this side of the water, this fact shows the solid progress which the agitation in favor of disestablishment has made. There are also a number of other evidences which may be cited in support of the conviction of the English mind from the religious prejudices which have heretofore controlled it. It will be remembered that the last Parliament abolished religious tests in the Universities, so that persons of any denomination might share their advantages, with the exception that the Fellowships—which are the highest rewards the Universities can bestow for good scholarship—were still reserved for those who were in what is termed "holy orders." This provision one College at Oxford recently repealed, and the Liberal Committee of the Privy Council has advised the Queen to approve the action; which, it is thought, will soon lead the remaining twenty-one colleges embraced in that University to take similar steps. With the beginning of the present year, too, a revised and modernized prayer-book was introduced into the Church of England; of the changes in which the English papers speak as "prudent and liberal." All these things indicate a healthful influence, the steady passage of the British mind toward true religious liberality and equality.

EXPERIENCE has been to the people of this country a school of rigid discipline, and will not permit them to be drawn into any combination or to become indifferent to plans having for their object the restoration to power of the Democratic party. Admitting that the Republican party has committed mistakes, is it at all probable that the party that sympathized with and rendered important support to the rebellion would under similar circumstances have been more nearly perfect, or that its restoration would be a safe proceeding? The endeavors of the leaders of that party to disguise themselves in wooden horses under the "new departure" pretense, by seeking alliances with disaffected Republicans and through devices various in form and name, put on record the contemptible estimate of the party's merits there is no hope of success before the people. Nor will the people be deceived by their devices; for they know full well what is the backing to the vencering. Let an ADAMS, a DAVIS, or even a TRUMBULL be the candidate, an army of SEYMOURS, BLAIRS, HAMPTONS, and their like will be found at their backs, ready to take possession the moment the deception succeeds, it therefore cannot succeed. Changes in the administration of the Government are to be expected, but not under the conditions wherein the Democratic party seeks to creep into power. There may be grounds of complaint against Republican rule. Was there ever a party or an administration above criticism or free from complaint? But what complaint against Republican rule is there that would be remedied by restoring the Democratic party to power?

WITH reference to the proposed substitute for MR. WHITE's fee bill, which, as has already been stated, contains a provision for the increase of the salaries of the District and Common Pleas Judges, it is proper to explain that in opposing the substitute as a radical departure from the principle of reasonable fixed salaries for all county officers, and reducing the cost of litigation to the public, we do not wish to be understood as assuming that the judges are sufficiently remunerated for what they do. The question of compensation for the judges has nothing whatever to do with the fees and salaries of county officers. If the judges are not paid according to the amount and character of the work they have to perform, and we are inclined to think they are not, their salaries should be increased. Justice and policy alike require that they should be fully paid for what they do. If they are not the bench will in time be abandoned to the aspirations of unlearned and unsafe men. The subject, however, is entirely distinct from those embraced in the fee bill, and is of sufficient importance to stand upon its own merits. There is no necessity for attempting to "ride" the fee bill with the project of increasing the salaries of the judges, and the friends of this measure, if they are really in earnest, should demand an entire separation of the two propositions. The number is exceedingly small outside of the ranks of interested parties, who will not say, in the most emphatic manner, that the salaries secured to the county officers under Mr. WHITE's bill of last winter, are ample in every instance. The only exception is in the case of Mr. ROSS, and the only material change needed in the bill is one that will cover his case. The duty of our Legislative delegation, in this respect, is so plain and so simple that it can be honestly and conscientiously performed without a moment's hesitation. This being done, let the compensation of our local judiciary be carefully considered upon its own merits.

ST. LOUIS has just adopted a plan for teaching physical science in the public schools, in the shape of oral lessons or brief lectures, illustrated as far as possible by experiments. Botany, physiology, zoology, and natural philosophy are among the branches thus taught. It might be well for other cities to follow the example of St. Louis in this matter. What valid reason is there why training in science should not begin in the primary school? Formidable as are the names of the various "ologies," they contain the very objects most calculated to arouse childish curiosity, and wonder. We recently read an account of a scientific lecture delivered to a crowded audience of English boys and girls by the distinguished chemist FARRADAY, in which the subject, from the incomparable manner of its treatment, became invested with the colors of the most brilliant romance; the little folks growing almost wild with delight over certain experiments of the Professor. It is not necessary to be pedantic in teaching science. Entomology is nothing but catching and examining bugs—something which even an infant is apt to do whenever it gets the chance. Indeed, a thoughtful writer in the February number of *Harper's Monthly*, takes the ground that every village school should be an AGASSIZ museum in miniature. Neither is there any doubt that, although children are naturally repelled by the jargon of mere scientific nomenclature, they are in their own way observers and students of no mean kind; nor that, if the marvels of nature and creation could only be made attractive to their young minds by fresh and vivid presentation and illustration on the part of the teacher, the most encouraging results would in all probability ensue. Educators throughout the country will watch the outcome of the experiment of St. Louis with a good deal of interest.

A BAD CASE OF FITS.

The other day we said that of all the Republican papers in Philadelphia there was not one that accorded a sincere support to Mr. GRAY, the regular Republican nominee in the Fourth Senatorial District. This threw the old "organ" into fits. We knew it would: and, to tell the truth, there was a touch of mischief, or what might be called malice in it. Shaking a red rag in the face of a bull secures amusement for those that like it. Stirring up the old "organ" is a sort of amusement which occasionally accords with our humor. Besides, we suspect that not a few of our friends enjoy what comes of it. As we said, we knew what would be the outcome, so far as the "organ" was concerned, of the paragraph regarding the Fourth District, but considering how bad is the attack of fits which it produced on the poor old thing, we are almost sorry we did it. The language which comes nearest to being lucid is this:

"Our cotemporary has not read the Philadelphia *Press*, or if he has utters a deliberate falsehood, when he says *all* the Philadelphia papers, without exception, either support Colonel MCCLURE openly or tacitly."

We rather think we have read the *Press*. The difficulty in the case is that the *Press* one day in ten was for GRAY—the tenth day the "organ" quotes. But here is what was said on the eleventh:

"It is evident from the correspondence between Colonel A. K. MCCLURE and Colonel BARTON H. JENKS, Chairman of a Committee of Republican citizens, that a very large and influential body of voters of the Fourth Senatorial District, perhaps the larger and more influential portion, are not satisfied with the nomination of Mr. GRAY, the regular Republican nominee, and that their dissatisfaction will divide the energies and weaken the vertebræ of a strong Republican district, whose returns determines the political wince of the State Senate. It is for this incident that the Democratic party throughout the country is preparing to claim the election of Colonel MCCLURE. Such will be the result of a split in the Democratic victory. The entire machinery of the Democratic press is already being manipulated to this end. At this critical juncture it is extremely desirable that the Senator who holds the key of the Senate of Pennsylvania should be a pronounced friend of General Grant, committed specifically to his renomination, and to all the great onward measures of the Republican party, and chosen on this issue and platform alone. We therefore call on the Republican Executive Committee of the District and the Citizens' Reform Committee to meet in joint session at once, and to unite on either one of the present candidates, or on a new man altogether, who shall run untrammelled and unembarrassed, solely on a Grant and Republican platform, to the end that the solid seven thousand Republican majority of the Fourth Senatorial District may be cast undivided and unintimidated for a Republican soldier who has so often led the party to victory, and whom the party looks to lead it again in 1872.

"We are impelled to this declaration not only because Col. MCCLURE himself has asserted his continuous and conscientious devotion to Republican principles and to the renomination of Gen. Grant, but because no regular Republican candidate, Col. Gray, is evidently not anxious himself to be a candidate in a quarrel for personal purposes. The issue itself is too serious to be jeopardized by mere individual controversies, and we therefore demand an instantaneous and unconditional withdrawal of the only one Republican candidate in the field—be it Gray, McClure, or a new man—and having said this, we have done our duty as an independent Republican journalist."

Remarking on the "wobbling" of the *Press*, the *Bulletin* says:

"It will be exceedingly difficult for the readers of the *Press* to discover precisely where it stands on this question; we venture, indeed, to doubt if the editor himself can do it. The explanation is not remarkable, but not unusual, fickleness, may perhaps be found in the fact that the *Press*, as a subsidized organ of the Government, is afraid to offer any opposition to a so-called 'regular' Republican nomination, no matter for what rascality it may be nominated, while it has sagacity enough to perceive that in this particular case there is a feeling of intense bitterness among decent voters against the methods and the men who are approved by the party hacks in the Fourth District. It is an embarrassing situation, certainly, and the spectacle afforded by the uncertain feet of the Press leaves the public in what it not seem rather absurd for a journal which finds itself in such a predicament to talk about 'the dictation of the ring' done its duty like an independent journal?"

At the last advices the "organ" was very bad, this time the attack being a complication of fits. The body for the time being was in convulsions, and the spectacle afforded by the principle by which MR. SNAPP was notified that since it is said to be generally understood that an agreement was had between the parties to the effect that RADCLIFF's bill was to be paid by saddling him on the Government as Assessor. Nor is it by any means unlikely that the motive which prompted this man SNAPP's indecent and savage assault on the Civil Service reform, is the ruling motive which obtains among those huckstering Congressmen who, while professing themselves Republicans and the friends of President GRANT, oppose the leading measures of Republican policy as expressed by the head of the nation.

AN insignificant event has seldom been more grossly exaggerated into a matter of importance than the difficulty of some months ago between Germany and Brazil. French, American and German newspapers combined their talents and energies to represent the squabble of a few sailors of the Prussian corvette *Nymphe* as an affair of national moment. French people in Rio Janeiro and elsewhere were apparently eager to believe that Prince BISMARCK sought an early opportunity of making a relatively feeble government feel the dignity and weight of the new empire and its ability to punish those who contemned it, however far away they might be; while the German sailors of the *Nymphe* seem to have told their story with the partiality with which people of every nationality describe their own adventures. They also seem to have been somewhat influenced in their apprehension of the conduct of the Brazilian police, by the suspicion, amounting to certainty, that Frenchmen had some hand in the affront which they thought they had received. When the subject was carefully investigated it appeared that Frenchmen had nothing to do with the affair, and that the Germans in resisting the police had placed themselves completely in the wrong. An amicable settlement of the dispute was therefore easily effected, and the result of the controversy is likely to be more friendly relations than ever between Germany and Brazil. In evidence of this it is mentioned that an arrangement is on foot to secure the concession of valuable privileges to German Protestants settled in the Brazilian empire, and thus to promote emigration thither from Germany.

The Indians Incapable of a High Grade of Civilization.

SAULT STE MARIE, January 9, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

From the COMMERCIAL of the 1st I take the following:

"A Roman Catholic Journal wants the government to hand over the Indians to the care of the missionaries of that Church, declaring that they have made the Indian, wherever he has fallen under their hasty influence, sober, peaceful and industrious. He has abandoned in a large measure a nomadic mode of life, and settled down to the cultivation of the soil. Even those who still live as roaming bands will listen to counsel from no other lips.

I know of no better place in the Union to test the truthfulness of this statement than just where I now write, for here the Catholic Church has been laboring among the Indians without interruption for more than two hundred years. I want the man who wrote the above to come here and pick out twenty-five of the best Catholic Indians in Chippewa county, and place them in a room with a keg of whisky, and if twenty-two out of the twenty-five are not blind drunk in one hour, (provided the keg is large enough,) then I, for one, will do all in my power to aid them in getting control of all the Indians in the United States.

Further, if the writer of the above finds me ten Indians in this county who have "settled down to the cultivation of the soil," further than to raise a few potatoes for their own use, he will be entitled to a premium for the discovery he has made. I suppose the Indians at the Methodist mission, about twelve miles west of this place, and those on Sugar Island under the care and supervision of the M. P. church, are about as good specimens of civilized Indians as can be found, but there is scarcely one among them who would not chase a fox or dip for a white fish two days rather than raise ten times the worth of it in potatoes.

That the Indian here is an improvement on his brother in a wild state cannot be denied: but I have seen no one among them to lead me to suppose that they are capable of a high grade of civilization, or that as a body they can be brought to follow the pursuits of civilized life.

I have no hopes of ever seeing Indians as a class occupy the position of statesmen, authors, inventors, or leading in anything in which the home family is very much interested. This opinion I form after living among a tribe of Indians for whose civilization and christianization the Government and the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist Churches have spent fabulous amounts of money. The red man is far inferior to the black man in all the above qualifications.

A. P. H.

The Altoona Homicide.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., January 27, 1872.

The case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Charles Wright, charged with the murder of Benjamin Divine, has engaged the attention of the Court of Blair county during this week. The Commonwealth was represented by the Hons. S. S. Blair and H. Bucher, of Hollidaysburg, W. Lloyd Woodcock, Esq., of Altoona, with the District Attorney, while the prisoner was defended by J. McDowell Sharp and N. J. Stenger, Esq., of Chambersburg, and Neff & Riely of Altoona. The evidence for the Commonwealth showed that the prisoner shot John Divine in the Jackson Hotel, this place, on the 3d of July, 1871. The wound being fatal, John ran, but the first defendant continued to fire promiscously until one of his balls took effect in the heart of Benjamin Divine. Insanity from intoxication and provocation was the principal grounds of the defense. The case throughout elicited great interest. A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was rendered.

J.

IT is not generally known that the first report from any committee of Congress against slavery was prepared and presented by a member from Pennsylvania. The circumstances were these: In 1847, one Antonio Pacheco presented a petition for remuneration for the loss of a slave during the Florida war, which occurred several years before. General Jesup, who commanded in Florida, and all the Southern and many Northern Representatives exerted their personal and political influence to sustain the claim. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Dickey, father of Hon. O. J. Dickey, present member from the Ninth Pennsylvania District, was a member, and Jefferson Davis the chairman. Messrs. Dickey and Giddings, the abolition member from the Ohio "Western Reserve," boarded at the same house, and at the tea table the evening before the report was to be made on the claim, the matter became a subject of conversation, and, after leaving the table, the two retired to their room, and concluded to prepare a minority report against allowing it. Mr. Dickey worked at it all night, and by morning completed the report, which took distinct and unmistakable grounds against the right of men to hold their fellow-beings as property. On coming to the House, Mr. Dickey presented the report to the House, and made a strong and able speech in its advocacy, during the course of which he was called to order for discussing the subject of slavery. Of course, the views of the minority were not adopted by the House, as those were the days of Southern taskmasters and Northern doughfaces, and Pacheco got his money. The report is to be found in the House documents of the first session of the 30th Congress, No. 178.

THE recent unfavorable developments in regard to a number of the New York Savings Banks, appear to be awakening public sentiment to the importance of a reform in the system. While it is but fair to presume that the banks which have suspended have been exceptional cases, the character of their management, and that the majority of these institutions are prudently and honorably conducted, considerable anxiety has, in some instances, been caused relative to their stability. In Massachusetts it is proposed to prohibit these banks from receiving brokerage or fees for loans made, or interest other than that specified in the note for a given loan; also, that the maximum rate of interest on loans from savings banks shall not exceed seven per cent. These restrictions are designed to check the speculative tendency of the management. In New York there is said to have been a considerable withdrawal of deposits from institutions supposed to be sound, and it is urged that for their protection, not less than that of the public, there should be a Government inspector for savings banks as there is for insurance companies. It is not improbable that the upshot of the agitation may be the adoption of the system of Governmental Postal Savings Banks.

THERE was a man in Manch Chunk, a few days ago, with a patent air brake for railroad cars for sale. He claimed that it would stop a train going at the highest rate of speed in half its own length. There was a certain railroad man up there who treated this suggestion with scorn, and said he would wager large sums that the air brake wouldn't stop a train any quicker than any other brake. So he borrowed the contrivance and fixed it on an open car on the Switch-back Railroad, and went up to Mount Pisgah to get a fair start. He let her come down the inclined plane for a mile and underbrush head foremost at the rate—say of forty-five miles an hour. He was carried home on a stretcher, and now that railroad man not only has perfect faith in the availability of the air brake, but he is convinced that it would be a good thing if some man would invent a machine for taking the flatness and general demoralization, as it were, out of mutilated noses. It is recorded that he has solemnly assured all his friends that he will never try it again.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* lately called attention, in a lengthy editorial, to the special value of the Indiana coal fields for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel. It is just beginning to be known that the coal deposit now successfully worked in Clay County, on the lines of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroads, extends northward nearly to the Toledo, Wabash & Western road, in Warren county, and south to the Ohio river, and embracing the entire southwestern portion of the State, including an area of at least six thousand square miles. The special quality which it is claimed renders the coal so valuable for smelting ores is that it does not *coke*, and hence it may be used in the furnaces without previous coking. This is not mere theory, but it is daily demonstrated at the furnaces at Brazil, where it is claimed that a better quality of iron is made for the purpose of being converted into steel than can be found at any other furnace in the West where coke is used.

TWO or three weeks ago the School Board of Pottsville published an advertisement for a teacher, "all applicants to be examined, in addition to the common branches in algebra, American literature, botany, geometry, constitution, trigonomy, surveying, geology, physiology, natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, astronomy and rhetoric," for all of which acquirements the magnificent sum of thirty-five dollars per month was to be paid any female teacher who would pass a favorable examination. The result was there were no female applicants, and the Board last week increased the salary one hundred per cent., and engaged the services of a man without asking him to undergo any such examination. Pottsville is the home of the brilliant, truth-loving Democratic journal which, when a certain Democratic functionary in Indiana was lately indicted for larceny, gravely published it as another case of outrageous Radical corruption.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

Great Prison Reform Meeting in New York—Statesmen and Philanthropists in Council on the Subject—Society Arraigned Upon the Matter—An International Prison Congress to be Held.

One of the most interesting and important meetings that has ever been held in New York was the Prison Reform Meeting which took place last Friday. Ex-Gov. Seymour presided, and delivered an admirable address, in which he pointed out the impossibility of dealing with the subject in a large and truthful way without arraigning the public, and that crimes do not show so clearly the character of the criminals as they do the social aspect of the communities in which they are committed. "All," he said—

"Who study the problems of government are struck with the fact that the American people are in many ways most neglectful of political duties. We have more than enough of political strife, passion and prejudice, but the feeling that wealth and power and influence have duties as well as rights is very weak. In this respect our men of wealth fall far behind the privileged classes of Europe. A British peer of the realm will take part in questions of government, local or general, where one of our city merchants feels that in some way he may compromise his dignity and position if he does not give the world to understand that he looks upon all such things as unworthy diversion from the great duty of taking care of himself and his personal affairs."

Recognizing that the first necessity in battling with crime is a wise criminal code, well administered, Governor Seymour said they had neither of them in the State of New York, nor did he think they had in other States of the Union. He said:

"You see the wrongdoer in the hands of the officers of the law, and you see the clear proof of his guilt, but in some way he escapes, and you know where he should be, is so distory that in too many instances he never reaches it. There are features of our criminal code which disgrace us. Yet in regard to this subject, which concerns all men's lives and property, there is a deafness in the public mind which depresses all who try to get reform. The alarming trouble is that neith er the public nor the legislators care enough about the matter to help or to hinder. In this city it is sometimes quite as safe for a poor man to commit a crime as to be an innocent witness of one, as he is liable to be detained and locked up, so that he may testify on a trial where the wrongdoer may escape the penalties of the law."

Speaking from his own experience while Governor of the State of New York, he said that no right-minded man was ever made complacent by listening to the story of his fellow brother; adding—

"It is the duty of a State to cultivate every good quality of those unhappy men. They are sent to prison for particular acts, and not for their general character. Hope is a great reformer. Despair is deadly and dangerous. Now men come out of our prisons poor and friendless; feeling that their long years of toil have brought to them or their families no gain, but they must go out into the world with worn bodies and blackened characters. How different would be the condition if by wise legislation they were allowed to keep for themselves or their families the whole or a share of their earnings."

The entire speech of Governor Seymour was a powerful protest against the practice which prevails of drawing a broad black line around all convicts, and against the miserable policy which makes their years of prison life a blank in existence, seeks to turn their wages into a source of profit, and sends them out into the world hopeless and desperate.

Dr. E. E. Wines, who has just returned from Europe, whither he had been sent as Commissioner of the United States to organize an International Penitentiary Congress, and to lay the problems of the suppression of crimes and the reformation of criminals before the statesmen and thinkers of Europe for consideration, gave an interesting account of the prison systems of the different countries he had visited, and the objects of the American Prison Association. From his description it appears that these objects are: The amelioration of the criminal law; the improvement of the penal and reformatory institutions of the country, and an earnest study of the means and appliances best suited to save discharged prisoners from a relapse. It also declares also assumes the duty of visiting the prisons and reformatories of the country, especially in States where such establishments are in an unsettled condition, and of aiding the authorities in charge by information and suggestion in the work of improvement. Still another duty of the society is that of offering an annual review of the state and condition of prisons and of the progress of prison reform in this and in foreign countries, a printing of the which will be the most complete exhibition attainable of penitentiary statistics.

The venerable Professor Lieber also delivered an address, showing the deep interest which the subject should have for the socialist, the philanthropist and the philosophical jurist. Many other eminent persons also addressed the meeting, while a great number of letters were read from distinguished persons, including President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Senator Sumner, Hon. W. D. Kelly, Archbishop McCloskey, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Governors Jewell, Parker and Washburn; the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, North German Union, Prussia, Chili, Peru, Colombia, Equador, the Argentine Republic, Turkey, and Japan, all expressing the most hearty sympathy with the cause.

It is evident that the question of prison reform is beginning to take a strong hold on the the minds of the leading men of this and other countries. But not a whit too soon. For it concerns the community as deeply as the criminal, and when it is unfolded in all its length and breadth it will be seen to be among the foremost of the momentous questions of the time. The International Congress to be held in London in July will will undoubtedly be the general interest felt in the subject, promote comprehensive inquiry, and conduce to the mutual animation and encouragement of those who are engaged in it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The English fashion of carrying a hat around on all occasions is being universally adopted by our society fops, who even go so far as to carry it into the ball-room and dance with it under their arms.

A Rochester company is undertaking to bring gas into that city from a natural gas well twenty-three miles distant. It is now on the verge of the city, and shows a water pressure of nineteen inches. The company claim that if the pressure is maintained at the terminus of the pipes in the city they can supply about eight hundred thousand feet of gas daily to the receivers.

The beginning of all street sweeping is said to date back to the action of a certain London merchant who attracted a great number of customers to his store by keeping a line of communication open to the other side of the street. Through many months it was the only place where any one could cross the street without sinking into black and unsavory mud, and the merchant's character and business became famous as the result of his shrewd scheme.

An extraordinary case is reported in the Troy *Times* of a patient in the insane hospital who had been confined there upward of two years as a lunatic, was attacked by the small-pox, and after the usual run of the disease recovered not only his bodily health, but his reason also. He is now apparently as sound in mind as in body, and is prepared to go about his usual avocations. We have known the dread of small-pox to scare people pretty nearly out of their wits, but it is something quite new for the disease itself to restore a crazy man to his understanding.

The Register of the Treasury has addressed a letter to Secretary Boutwell in relation to inquiry made by the Solicitor to the defendants in the Tichborne case, in which he says that there was no vessel called "Osprey" or "Ospray" at Australia during the year 1854. In addition to the foregoing information the Secretary of State adds that there are at the Department of State Consular returns of American vessels which were at Melbourne, Australia, during the year 1854, which show that no such vessel as the "Osprey" or "Ospray" is mentioned.

Holmes county, Ohio, should be a good place for invalids to choose homes in. It is said that no one has died there for the past ten years.

A proposition is before the West Virginia Constitutional Convention to adopt the plan of cumulative voting, and is said to be received with much favor.

The use of tobacco is prohibited in the hall of the Iowa Legislature. Any member who does not choose to observe the injunction can hardly expect to rate well among his colleagues.

It is reported that the postal authorities of England have under their consideration an invention by which the handwriting of persons telegraphing a message will be transmitted by the telegraph.

Bullion Product in the United States.

Mr Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, has published a corrected estimate of the Bullion Product of the United States in the years of 1869 and 1870, which is as follows:

	1869.	1870.
California	$22,500,000	$25,000,000
Nevada	14,000,000	16,000,000
Oregon & Washington	3,000,000	3,000,000
Idaho	7,000,000	6,000,000
Montana	9,000,000	9,100,000
Colorado & Wyoming	4,000,000	3,775,000
New Mexico	900,000	900,000
Arizona	1,000,000	800,000
Utah	.....	1,300,000
All other sources	500,000	525,000
Total	$61,500,000	$66,000,000

This agreeable evidence of progress will be doubtless made more emphatic by the returns for 1871 which, though not yet complete, indicate a considerable increase in production.

Best Daily in Pittsburgh.

[From the Meadville Journal.]

We wish to put it upon record that in our judgment the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL is the best daily paper published in Pittsburgh, and second to none published west of New York city. People who want a Pittsburgh daily can profit by our recommend.

IRON IN HUNTINGDON.

Further Discoveries of Hematite and Fossil Ores in Huntingdon County.

The Huntingdon *Journal* of this week says: But a few months ago we gave to the press the discoveries of astonishing quantities of hematite and fossil ores in the neighborhood of Rock Hill Furnace, in the southern section of this county, and now we have the equally gratifying announcement, from the western portion of the county, that ores do not subsist in less abundance in that section than in the other already named. The truth of the matter is, Huntingdon county is one vast field of iron ore, and that with our great facilities for the manufacture of iron cheaply, it cannot be long until she will be one of the greatest iron producing counties in the State.

Messrs. S. & R. R. Hatfield have been prospecting for the last two years for minerals, on their lands, attached to their extensive works in Porter township, and they have, by drifting into Tussey's mountain, tapped the Red Rock fossil vein, which has been successfully worked by the Cambria Iron Company at Marklesburg, paying handsomely for a number of years. They also sunk a shaft at the base of Tussey's mountain and discovered the hematite and fossil vein, known as the Riddlesburg vein, and on which the Riddlesburg furnaces are partly worked. This vein, as developed by the Messrs. Hatfield, has been pronounced by James Morley, Esq., Chief Mining Engineer for the Cambria Iron Company, to be the largest body of this kind of ore, yet discovered on the Warrior's Ridge range, which runs parallel to Tussey's mountain. They have also discovered another hematite vein, now mining, a short distance from the above deposits, which pays well. In view of the fact that our citizens are about to erect a rolling mill, would it not be well to secure such valuable deposits lying so convenient to us? A railroad must, in a very few years, be built up the low-path of the canal to Williamsburg, and from thence to Martinsburg. This will become necessary by the abandonment of the canal, and in such an event these minerals would almost be at our doors.

In addition to these discoveries, Messrs. Hatfield have discovered a large body of fire clay, overlaid by fire-sand, on their property. It has been introduced into market the last year, and has proven to be of a superior quality for puddling furnaces, and for building the inner walls of blast furnaces. Here then, in a radius of twenty miles, we have three great coal fields, almost inexhaustable quantities of iron ore, limestone without end, fire clay, and the best hearth stone on the continent.

PERSONAL.

At the marriage of Secretary Robeson with Mrs. Aplick, one of the sextons got mixed up with the catechism. When he asked one of the company "What is your name?" and the person promptly replied, "N. or M.," he let him down in the book, so he thought it all right.

A proposition is pending in the Virginia Legislature to appropriate a sum of money to the erection of marble slabs over the graves of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Judge Edmund Pendleton, of Caroline.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be confident that before long she will return to Paris as Empress, and that in this belief she has written a book in which she says that she will be back there before next March.

Gail Hamilton is to have a salary of $3,000 as editor of *Wood's Household Magazine*. Says the *American Newspaper Reporter*: How a dollar monthly Magazine, including contributions from the best writers at from twenty five to two hundred dollars per article, can afford to pay its editors from one thousand to three thousand dollars salary, is a financial problem.

Dr. Cumming, who prophesied that the end of the world was at hand, has changed his mind on that point. He lately delivered a discourse called "A Retrospect in the Light of Prophecy," in which he made the significant announcement that he did not believe the world was ever to come to an end.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be the most thin skinned of ministers, and can't endure the thought of chaff. That's the reason why he put down the white bait dinner at Greenwich, and the Queen has refused to grant a barrassing ministers were wont to relax the dignity and forget the cares of office, and to think only of merriment and good fellowship. Chaff was the order of the day at the Greenwich dinner, but chaff is gall and wormwood to the English Premier.

The historian Mommsen contradicts emphatically the report that he received $2,000 per annum from Napoleon III for assistance in writing the "Life of Cæsar."

Bismarck's Opinion of the United States.

"I always read a great deal about the United States," said Prince Bismarck, further on. "Their current history is a most attractive kaleidoscope. The colors may be sometimes repulsive, but they are always clear and well defined. And no matter how strangely distorted the picture may sometimes look, the last turn of the kaleidoscope always brings public opinion to the top. As everybody is allowed to say there what he pleases, it is sometimes difficult to discern there what a true expression of public opinion is. But it is sure to make itself felt truly and courageously in the end. Think of the savage things which occur in New York. Dishonest officials were plundering the people's money with astounding coolness. They relied on public suffrage to sustain their iniquities, and all had judges to screen them. I hardly trusted my eyes when I read the details of the robberies that had been committed. Americans with whom I had confidential everything, and they seemed hopeless about the future of their largest city. But their despondency was groundless, and honesty triumphed even there. There is a good deal of food for thought in these American events."

Fraudulent Misrepresentations.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which deserves the severe reprehension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to foist upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse, under pretense of possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious—of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The concoctors of these "local bitters" are not the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of all who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a healthpreserving, vitalizing medicine has given rise to the world, and the unscrupulous agents of newly nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follow the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principle of disease, a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand at

PURE OLIVE OIL.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

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DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

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RAILROAD IRON

AT LOW PRICES,

For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.

Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to

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Shawls and Skirts.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Woolen Shawls,
Seamless Felt Skirts,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

At $2 50, Ladies' Square Woolen Shawls, full size.
At $10, All-Wool Shoulder Shawls, extra bargain.
At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy full size.
At $1 50 and $2, All-Wool Felt Skirts, great bargains.
At $1, Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.
At 50c, Ladies' White Merino Drawers, worth 75c.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, extra good bargains.
At 75c, Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, extra good bargain.
Extra Bargains in Ladies' and Gent's Underwear.

Millinery Goods.

Neck, Bow and Sash Ribbons,
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

At ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALL PARTS OF CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETSVILLE, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bear 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Tax, tion, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

In an able and exhaustive review of the commercial and monetary situation, written from the stand-point of the recent bank failures in New York, and the troubles and embarrassments growing out of them, the *Financial Chronicle* takes the position that the financial stability of the country is all the while increasing and becoming more secure. The grounds from which these conclusions are derived, are: first, that our banking system, notwithstanding its defects, is, on the whole, stable and sound, and that the recent suspension of the Ocean Bank, and of several smaller institutions, has not only given rise to a vigorous reform on the part of other institutions that had allowed themselves to fall into habits of bad banking, but that much greater regularity and thoroughness in the system of examinations by Government Bank Inspectors will also be brought about thereby, to the further guaranteeing of the general financial security. Second, that at the rate at which our credit abroad continues to improve, we may legitimately look for a constant augmentation in the receipt of foreign capital, which, invested in productive enterprises here, will give them a greater animation than would else be possible; and thirdly, that the rapid circulation of the capital already so invested is everywhere making labor more efficient for the extension of national prosperity and further increase of our productive power.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	110	110	110
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115	115	115

Messrs T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	94¾
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

The judgment docket so far this week foots about $75,000.

The money market is without important change. Loanable funds seem sufficient for the demand. The better class of paper is disappearing from the street.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 29, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Canton	72½	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½	72½
West'n Union Tel	79	79	79	79	79	79
Quicksilver	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pacific Mail	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾	56½	56½
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Ex		56		56½		
American Ex		60		60½		
United States Ex		60		60½		
New Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	127	127		127		127
Cleveland & Pitts	92	91¾	91¾	92	91¾	91¾
Chicago & Northw'n	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Fort Wayne	88	88¾	88¾	88	88¾	88¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	45¾	46	46	45¾	45¾	46
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred		128¾		128		
Boston, Hoosac T. & E		94		94		
Harlem		116		116		
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific	38	37¾	37¾	37½	37	37¼
	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.				
Tennessee State bonds	65½	65				
Do. new	59½	59½				
South Carolina, July	69	69				
South Carolina, April	57½					
Missouri 6s	94	94				
Ex-dividend.						

The Commercial Bank of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, has been organized with J. A. Gray, President, and H. W. Smith, Cashier. Pittsburgh Correspondents, First National Bank. New York Correspondents, Duncan, Sherman & Co.

—The report of the joint committee of the Virginia Legislature to whom was referred the several plans relating to the funding bill and the payment of interest, have reported substantially in favor of reconverting the entire debt of the State into a bond bearing 3 per cent. per annum interest for the first three years, 4 per cent. for the succeeding ten years, and 5 per cent. for the remaining thirty years, and in like proportion for the 5 per cent. sterling debt. They also recommend the passage of the present funding bill, under which about two-thirds of the old bonds have been funded, and the abrogation of the receivership of the Treasurer for the payment of taxes. They also decline to assume any responsibility for the one-third of the entire debt of the State supposed to West Virginia beyond what that State shall assume. This report is made by fifteen of the Joint committee, the dissenting, who form a majority of the committee, the details of which have not been made public. In the meantime the funding of the old bonds into the new consols goes on, the Legislature not having overruled the Governor's veto of the bill proposing the funding act, and a *mandamus* has been issued to compel the State authorities to receive the coupons of the new consols in payment of taxes, in accordance with the terms of the contract on the face of the new consols. This is a careful statement of all the essential facts in regard to the present situation of Virginia finances, and it is perhaps needless to say that these facts reflect no credit on either the State or its bonds.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	68½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62
Phila. and Erie	30¾	North Penn. and R.	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	40	Camden and Amboy	127
Catawissa	46½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	44¾	Reading	57½

The Lake Superior Iron Trade.

[From the Marquette (Michigan) Mining Journal, January 18, 1872.]

The following is a statement of the production of ore and pig iron in this district from 1856 to 1870, inclusive, in gross tons, together with the aggregate value:

Year.	Iron ore.	Pig iron.	Ore and pig.	Value.
1856	7,000		7,000	$ 28,000
1857	21,000		21,000	63,000
1858	31,925	1,629	32,661	249,202
1859	68,629	7,258	72,937	575,529
1860	116,908	6,500	123,408	726,494
1861	45,420	1,970	52,499	419,591
1862	124,711	8,300	133,011	984,357
1863	188,227	9,313	197,070	1,416,903
1864	256,120	13,922	248,952	1,867,215
1865	196,256	13,237	207,559	1,590,140
1866	296,972	18,457	315,309	2,495,999
1867	466,076	30,031	496,987	3,476,920
1868	567,813	38,346	546,979	3,992,815
1869	633,220	43,259	672,241	4,908,425
1870	856,471	49,298	904,319	6,300,170
1871	813,379	51,225	864,604	6,115,895
Total	4,885,318	294,695	4,888,553	$35,185,778

It is proper to remark that the values in the above table computed from the average value of ore and pig iron on the dock at Marquette. The iron exported at the district first, would represent the value of about $11,000,000 in the Cleveland market, where ore is now quoted at $19 50 per ton, and pig iron at $46 47.

The iron works in France and Germany were stopped by the war, and in many instances, particularly in Alsace and Lorraine, completely destroyed; hence, but little iron has been made in those regions. The Continent is therefore dependent upon England for the iron and steel that was formerly made at home; hence, the great rise in prices in the former country. Whenever the works on the Continent generally resume, prices will fall heavily in England, and we will be flooded with her iron also; and, should the present duties be maintained. Should they be so altered, our works will be driven to the wall.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 30, 1872.

REMARKS—The market seems weaker and holders were disposed to make a slight concession in order to effect sales. On the other hand, buyers were shy, in a feeling of no inclination to invest; the result was a quiet market. All the information we could obtain will be found in this report:

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for the various deliveries: Spot 10½c; January 10¾c; S. O all year 10c; B. O all year, 10c; S. O first 6 months, 10½c; B. O do 12¾c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new for the information of our readers; prices appear weak and buyers shy. We quote nominally Spot 22c; January 22c; February 22½c; March 23c; for oil delivered in New York or Philadelphia.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—The *Herald* says: The market on Saturday was dull and inactive. We quote the following

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....@3 85
4,000 bbls upper road spot.....@3 85
500 bbls upper road spot.....@3 80
500 bbls upper road, spot.....@3 82½
5,000 bbls upper road, regular.....@3 85
5,000 bbls S. O. first three months.....@3 85
5,000 bbls S. O. first three months.....@3 85

NEW YORK, January 29.—Closing market of 22th.—Crude in bulk in fair inquiry at steady prices; sales 5,000 bbls February at 12c; refined dull at 23½; 23¾c, without sales; cases steady at 28½@28¾c. Philadelphia delivery: Refined offered at easier figures without demand. We quote 22½c for short delivery.

OIL CITY, January 29.—Market quiet; spot firm with some inquiry for futures; ordinary on lower road held at $4 05; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 29.—Market quiet and dull at $4 05.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½@23c; crude 16¾c; cases 26c; February 22½c; March 23¾c. Crude in bulk 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—Market very quiet at $3 85; S O first quarter $3 82½; B O first quarter $4 10@4 12½.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—January 22¼c; February 22½c; March 23c; crude 11¾c.

OIL CITY, January 29.—Market quiet at $4 20.

PEASANTVILLE, January 29.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Refined 23c on spot; crude 12c in bulk; cases 29@29½c; no market unsettled.

TIDIOUTY, January 29.—Market quiet at $3 85.

BOUSEVILLE, January 29.—Market quiet at 4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 29.—Market quiet and firm $4 25.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Petrolite Oil Works	Wormser, M & Co	234
T P Miller	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
Crystal Oil Works	Livingston Bros	146
Wm Stewart	Liberty Oil Works	314
Thos King	Liberty Oil Works	80
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	456
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	160
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
Pitts & B Co	Liberty Oil Works	154
Thomas Backett	Macomber, F & Co	838
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	474
P Hutchison	Kier's Oil Works	490
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	160
Thomas Backett	Sterling Oil Works	144
B S Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	145

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Wormser, M & Co	234	Sunbeam Oil Works	149
Livingston Bros	148	Liberty Oil Works	540
Standard Oil Works	616	Macomber, F & Co	838
reerless Oil Works	474	Kier's Oil Works	490
Crystal Oil Works	456	Sterling Oil Works	290
Total			4,238

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 29, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 168 bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 211 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 161 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & 20, 167 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, M & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 51 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 400 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 104 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Total.....1,512

Petroleum Exports.

The following are the exports of petroleum from the United States for the following years:

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Year.	Bbls of 41 gals each.
1865	1,643,618
1866	3,013,434
1867	2,407,354
1868	2,600,000
1869	3,489,235
1870	3,347,474
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1871	188,830
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1872	175,000

EXPORTS FROM PHILDELPHIA IN

1868	681,000
1869	644,000
1869	946,250
1870	760,000
1870	1,100,851
1871	1,000,000
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1871	50,122
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1872	96,000

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards, including stock from East Liberty, part of which were shipped over, were forty-one cars, or 800 head. In addition to these, small droves from adjacent counties swelled up the number to about 900 head, on sale this morning.

The weather last evening changed suddenly, and the morning broke exceedingly cold. The droves were all late in getting into the sale pens, but after this the drovers had to wait unusually long for the appearance of any great number of cattle. The day was extremely cold and unpleasant for out door business, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it being so very cold operated unfavorably for trade, as those who possibly could, done without cattle. From the opening of the market, about seven o'clock, until nine o'clock trade was slow and dull, and very few cattle changed hands. At that time it commenced to liven up a little, though far from being called brisk, cattle changing hands slowly and that, too, at prices fully ⅓c lower than ruled last week. The supply of cattle, especially of the common and inferior grades, seemed to be greater than the demand, and in consequence were a drag all day. Strictly prime were not in such great abundance, and on them the feeling was better than on common, although the prices could not compare favorably with last week. A number of droves of trade was dragging very slow, and several lots of stock were still in the pens unsold. The buyers who generally pick up fall ends had not troubled to work on to-day, and we think succeeded in buying up small lots at pretty near their own figures. The number of cattle on sale here, from East Liberty, was the largest ever brought over and was the result of low prices there. Last week cattle sold exceedingly low at East Liberty, and the drovers from Allegheny bought some 22 or 25 loads which were on sale here this morning. The cattle, as above noted, were long ith cheaper than those that come from the west, at least we judged so from the unusual amount of grumbling done by those who had western cattle. Most of the transient dealers complained of losing money, and we think it likely there was any money in stock, those who had home cattle made it. On the whole the market was unsatisfactory to sellers. Several lots of cattle were sent over to East Liberty for wholesale.

Stockers.

The supply of cattle of this grade on sale was exceedingly small with an unusually large number of buyers in attendance. As might be expected what cattle were on sale were held firm at full prices and were taken by buyers, in many cases with reluctance. But the number on sale was so very small, and the demand so good that buyers were compelled to purchase at sellers own figures, or go home without. All cattle of the grade offered changed hands at prices varying from $3 75 to $4 25 per hundred lbs.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale not so large as last week, and the market fairly active, though prices sympathize with those of other cattle, and ruled a shade lower than they otherwise would had not cattle been cheaper. Prices ranged from $3 00 to $4 75 ₰ hundred lbs.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale small and the demand correspondingly so. The feeling in this branch of the trade at present is not good, and sales are difficult to make at figures that will let out from home cost. Good milch cows are selling from $40 00 to $60 00, according to quality, condition, &c.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
J. Needy, from East Liberty Stock Yards	4
Greenwald & Kahn, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
J. Shamberg, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
Lowenstein & S., from East Liberty Stock Yards	4
Kruse, from East Liberty Stock Yards	1
J. Holmes, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
L. Rothchild, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
Dee Bower, from East Liberty Stock Yards	1
Keefer & Byer, from East Liberty Stock Yards	2
D. James & Son, from Columbus, Ind	25
" Bryant, from Columbus, Ind	1
T. G. Dalzell, from Enon, Pa	1
W. McMillen, from New Galilee, Pa	1
W. G. Major, from Ohio	1
J. J. Linton, from Ohio	2
J. Tobbert, Guernsey co., Ohio	2
F. Brown, from Cincinnati, Ohio	1
J. W. Unger, from Canton, Ohio, mixed stock	1
S. Marks & Bro., from Ohio	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Ohio	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	1
P. Hartman, from Chicago	1
C. & F. R. R. prepaid	4

Cattle Sales.

Jacob Lobeman sold 24 head Ohio stock at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

James Hunter sold 30 head common western cattle at prices ranging from $4 87 to $5 90 per hundred pounds.

Jacob Shamberg sold 50 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5.

P. Hartman sold 16 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to $5 ₰ 100 lbs. Also, 1 load Ohio at $4 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

Kruse & Kruse retailed 39 head Ohio stock from $5 50 to $6 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

Jno. Varner sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $4 50 $5 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

Jacob Neady sold 60 head Western stock at figures from $2 to $5 ₰ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstein sold 50 head Western cattle at prices ranging from $4 to $5 ₰ 100 lbs.

E. E. Katz sold 36 head Ohio stock at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 ₰ 100 lbs.

P. Hester retailed one load Ohio stock, at prices from $5 00 to $6 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 70 head Western cattle, at prices ranging from $4 to $6 25.

Keefer & Byer sold 27 head Western cattle, at prices from $4 75 to $5 25.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 62 head Ohio and Illinois cattle, at prices from $4 50 to $7 50.

Hoffman, Latty & Co. sold two loads Indiana and one of Ohio cattle, in all 54 head, at figures from $4 00 to $6 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 72 head Western stock, at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 37.

James Shaw sold 8 head of Pennsylvania stock at figures from $4 to $6.

Carr & McAllister sold 56 head Ohio and Pennsylvania stock at prices from $5 10 to $6.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 52 head western cattle at prices ranging from $4 75 to $6 25.

James Hanlon sold 21 head of Washington county cattle at from $4 25 to $5 50.

A. W. Unger sold 5 fresh cows at figures ranging from $55 to $58.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 300 head. The market opened up with a light inquiry, excepting for very best grades. Butchers say that at present sheep are so high they cannot make any money, and they will not handle any more than is required to meet the wants of their customers. With this feeling ruling the market was not very brisk, though all the stock offered changed hands. Following are some sales, from which the reader can have an idea of the market:

W. Stewart sold 50 head Ohio sheep from $6 00 to $7 00 per head.

John Drum sold 180 head Westmoreland county sheep at $5 75 per head.

J. Fairley sold 56 head Armstrong county sheep at $5 25.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning fair, and most all in the hands of the regular dealers. The market ruled firm and steady, with a fair inquiry from butchers. Sales made to a retail way at figures from $4 75 to $5 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 29 1872.

REMARKS—Since our last there has been a sharp advance in the weather, and it is now several degrees colder than when we penned our remarks on Saturday. How long this stiffness will continue remains to be seen. Business was very dull to-day, few caring to venture upon the streets in the piercing cold. The recent advance in flour is still maintained. The National Mills report their three leading brands as follows: National, white wheat, obs to 50, sacks $8 50; Pan Handle, Southern amber, obs $7 90, s cks $7 60; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. This is an advance of 40@50c ₰ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brands in the same ratio. Following are the store rates: Amber $8 25 ₰ bbl; Snow Flake $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lily $7 50; Crossetts $7 35; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50@7 00. Wheat shows no signs of giving way in prices, and the receipts continue moderate. Groceries are less active, though a fair trade is reported at unchange prices. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm. The amount of green meats arriving is on the increase, dealers seeming determined to have on hand a full supply for the coming season. Butter is still in good supply and prices weak. Eggs are plenty and prices a shade lower. Generally speaking there are few changes in prices worthy of note. The rivers, as every one knows, are still ice bound. We omit extended quotations.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109⅞.

NEW YORK, January 29—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold sold up to 110 this morning on all kinds of sensational rumors, but closed heavy at 109¾@109⅞. Loans were 4 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $54,750,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

MONEY.

The money market was much active for stock brokers at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, but at the close the supply at 7 per cent. currency in excess of the demand.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds strong and higher.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	5-20s, 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities oh last call were generally steady. Missouris were exceptionally weak and declined nearly 2 per cent.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginias, old	54
Tennessees, old	65	North Carolinas, old	31
Tennessees, new	65	North Carolinas, new	18½
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

The stock market was heavy during the greater part of the day, and prices declined ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The decline was most marked in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Ohios, Lake Shore and Hannibal and St. Joseph. At the close of the day the market assumed a firmer tone, and there was a recovery of ¾ to 1 per cent. in the general list.

Western Union	72¾	New Jersey Central	111
Quicksilver	36½	St. Paul	56½
Adams Express	91¼	do pref	74½
Wells, Fargo & Co	58	Toledo & Wabash	44½
American Express	60½	do pref	70
U. S. Express		Fort Wayne	87
Pacific Mail	56	Terre Haute	37
New York Central	97½	do pref	54
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	Chicago & Alton	120½
Erie	22¾	do pref	128½
do preferred	66	Ohio & Mississippi	46½
Harlem	116	C. C. & I. C.	99
do pref	120	Burlington & Quincy	138
Reading	114½	Lake Shore	90½
Mich Central	118	Illinois Central	124½
Cleveland & Pitts	91½	Illinois Central	128
Northwestern	71	Union Pacific	37
do pref	90¾	C. P. Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	110½	Union	92¼

*Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 29, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 2 spring $1 24½, cash and seller February; $1 25¾ al 25½ seller February; $1 26¼ al 26⅝ seller March; $1 28¾ April. Corn—No 2 mixed opened active and excited, but closed dull and weak at 41¼@41¾c cash or seller January; 41¾@41⅞c seller February; 42@42½c seller March; 45c April. Oats dull and nominal at 32¾@32⅞c seller February. Rye—No 2 firmer and 3c higher at 62@63c. Barley—No 2 fall dull at 70@76c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs wanted at $5 05@5 10. Mess pork $12 80 February, $13 March. Lard strong er at 8.80 cash, 8.85@8.90 seller February. Hams in pickle unchanged at 8½@9c. Green meats firm; hams 6¾c; shoulders 3¾@4c; rough sides 5½a 5¾c.

CATTLE—Dull; and easier at $2@6 50.

LIVE HOGS—Firmer and 10c higher, at $4 70@4 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton more active; middling uplands 22½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 70@6 10; common to good extra $6 25@6 70; good to choice $6 75@7 50; white wheat $6 50@7 30; St. Louis $6 70@9 50. Rye flour steady at $4@5 20. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 94@94½c. Wheat dull and heavy; No 2 spring in store, $1 50@1 52; No 1 $1 54@1 56; winter red western $1 60@1 65; amber $1 45@1 70; white $1 75@1 85. Rye quiet and steady; western 94@95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; inferior to prime new western mixed, 54@55c; old mixed, 57@58c; yellow 58@59c. Oats firm; western and State, 39@42c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats shipping $12@13c; retail lots $14@17. Hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio 19¾@22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 47@56c. Rice quiet at 7¾@8½c. Crude petroleum 10½c; refined 23@23½c. Tallow steady, firm at 8¾@8¾c. Pork quiet but firmer; new mess $14 50@14 62½; old $13 50; prime $12; new prime mess $13 50@13 62½. Lard quiet and firmer; 8¾@8¾c for prime steam. Beef and hams unchanged; tierce quiet; mess $16a 17 for extra India. Butter quiet and unchanged; Ohio dull; 30@32c; hams 8½@9½c; middles quiet but firm; 9½c for clear and Staffordshire 7½c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam refined 9¼@9½c; kegs 9¾c. Butter quiet; western 22@23½c. Cheese firm at 13@15c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Total receipts of beeves 5,400, for the largest part for the local trade to-day. There were 5,200 to-day, viz: 163 cars at Communipaw, 96 at the Jersey City depot, and 41 at 42d street ferry. The weather is intensely cold, which with a better quality, prevented a decline and most of the stock sold. A few late lots were carried over from last week. Many very good cattle, selections of 16 cars, prime, brought $11 50@11 75, and a few extra, with some prime averaged at 12¼@12½c; fair to good good cattle 11¼@11½c; common 10@10½c; poorest bulls, &c., 8@9½c; averaging closer than the past week; market was much better than could be expected, with so many cattle; 4 cars fair to good Western sold 10¼@10½c; poor 8¼, cwt. Texans 9c; only 7 cars of Texans on sale; 10 cars fair to good Illinois sold at 12¾@13c; 5 cars fair 7½ cwt 12½; 3 cars fair 6¼ cwt Texas 9¼c; bulls slow at 4@5c.

Sheep—Receipts 24,000, with 8,400 to-day. Market strong but not over active; full rates are sustained, viz: Sales for good to choice clipped at 7½@8c per pound; medium; a car 80 the State and a car 72 lb Ohio 6½c; a car 78 5-8c; a car 105 lbs mostly fine 8¾c, and a car 108 Canada 8c.

Hogs—Receipts 32,000 for the week and 8,500 today; market stronger at 5¼@5¾c for live; 6c for western dressed, and 6¼@7¼, as the extremes for city slaughtered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Dry goods—Market is not yet fully opened for the sale of spring goods; but nevertheless there is a moderate inquiry noticeable for staple fabrics adapted to the early wants of the Southern trade. Pacific Mills pet cals are in good request at 22¾c, and are likely to advance. Printed calicos are in fair request at 13½c for best brands; printing cloths scarce and firm at 7¼ass. Lawns are not yet in display, although some sales are making at 12c; ginghams are a little irregular in price; Amoskeag, Bates and Renfrew are selling at 18c; Lancaster, which have always been known as best standard, are selling as low as 13c; standard brown sheetings and drills are steady and firm at the improvement, and so are medium fine grades of muslins and wide sheetings; in colored cottons no material advance is yet noticeable, but the tendency is upward. Woolens are also looking upward, but not very active.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Scott & G.	1	car grain	1
Bingham & C.	1	bags bagging	1
Shamberg & C.	1	bags wheat	1
Gilliam, S.	1	green hides, 3 do sheep pelts, 1 bx misc	4
Flaccus & S.	6	rolls leather	6
Henderson Bro.	1	bdl misc	1
Shaw & M.	3	wooden racks	3
McCullough, S. & Co.	14	bags wool	14
Gray, J.	1	car grain	1
Bingham & C.	1	bags do	1
Gilliam, S.	3

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Count De Chambord's Manifesto to the People of France.

PARIS, January 29.—A manifesto has been issued by Count De Chambord to the French people. The Count claims as of yore the right divine, and says: "I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle, which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France, because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time passes and alliances and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am legitimate King."

A committee of patrons of the movement for raising subscriptions to pay the German indemnity, have to-day announced their preference for a national loan of four milliards of francs.

CHICAGO.

Workingmen Warned Not to Come to the City—The Labor Market Over Supplied.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Mechanics and laborers from various parts of the country are making a great mistake in coming to this city in search of work. The supply of labor of all sorts is far in excess of the demand, and will be for two months to come. What building is going on is done slowly, and depends on the weather, which is too severe for out-door work, while the real work of actively rebuilding will be delayed till spring. Workingmen, not understanding this, are pouring in from all quarters, spending their last dollar to get here, and appealing to the Relief Committee for aid when they find no work to be had. Those journals which are urging these people to come here at this season are unintentionally doing wrong, adding to a city already overburdened with the destitute.

[Signed,] N. J. FAIRBANKS,
Chairman of the Employment Committee and Relief Society.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Committee Commences an Investigation of the Faction War.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The Congressional Committee commenced its investigation this morning in the United States Court room in the Custom House building. Governor Warmouth, having previously been consulted, stated that he had no objection to the committee using the court room. If the Governor had objected the committee would have met elsewhere. Only one witness was examined, J. Henrie Burch, colored, Carterite. His statement took a wide range. The object of the committee seems to be to hear a general statement from one member of each faction, in order to arrive at the points that require their attention. The statement telegraphed hence on the 11th inst., concerning the Wheyland case, covers Burch's statement today regarding some half dozen members. Burch will be recalled to-morrow.

THE SAINTS EXCITED.

The Mormon Leaders Very Angry at Governor Wood's Veto.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, January 29.—In the Council to-day the reading of the Governor's veto on the admission bill was followed by groans and hisses. Members spoke of it with mingled anger and contempt. George F. Cannon, the Apostle, said the ignorance of the message was only equaled by its impudence. If he had a boy twelve years old who couldn't write a better document, he would cuff his ears. A motion was finally made and carried that the veto shouldn't be specified upon the minutes. The Mormon papers are exceedingly bitter on the veto. The *News* says the federal officers go as far in their antagonism and offensiveness as is likely to be safe for personal considerations. The Council appointed Committee to act with the House Committee to prepare a joint resolution submitting to the people the matter of convening to draft a State Constitution, elect delegates and petition Congress for admission. It is said the United States Attorney will move to-morrow to admit all prisoners under process of the United States Court.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1872.

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

At the nineteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, addresses were delivered by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth and Stephen Tyng, Jr.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer Thuringa, from Hamburg.

MORE DISCLOSURES OF TAMMANY ROBBERIES.

The *Times* will publish to-morrow seven columns of figures derived from the investigation of the Committee of Seventy, showing in detail the alleged fraudulent transactions of the Department of Public Works, when under Tweed's management, in the purchase of supplies. The *Times* says thousands of dollars were thus obtained from the Bureau of supplies on fraudulent vouchers approved by Wm. M. Tweed, and certified to by his subordinates acting under his orders. The Committee of Seventy have nearly established the fact that the supplies furnished to the city from Tweed's department, except in a very few instances, were purchased under his personal direction. The total amount of supplies furnished under the exhibit to be published is $1,666,525.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade yesterday passed resolutions requesting the Representatives of Ohio in Congress to oppose the pending bill admitting free of duty materials to be used in rebuilding the burnt district of Chicago.

The blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad is seriously affecting business in San Francisco.

A special from Austin, Texas, reports that the Federal grand jury have found true bills against Governor Davis and Secretary of State Newcomb, on account of the irregularities in the late election.

A little seven year old daughter of Mrs. Gressom, near Shawneetown, Ill., was burned to death on Sunday by her clothes taking fire.

The Union Pacific Railroad is reported again blockaded between Cheyenne and Laramie, as well as West of Laramie. Two hundred cars of through freight for the West are at Omaha.

M. B. Bailey, a Chicago Alderman, charged with bribery, was tried and acquitted yesterday. The case of Alderman Montgomery, indicted for a like offense, has been postponed.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, has vetoed the resolution of the Council to permit the completion of half finished frame buildings within the fire limits.

The saddle-tree and furniture factory of Herman White, at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire last night.

Duke Alexis left St. Louis last evening for Louisville.

A square of buildings in Jefferson, Texas, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Estimated loss $100,000; insurance $70,000. A man named Bloomingdale is charged with firing the building.

The Louisvillians boast that they will outdo all precedent in that city in banqueting Duke Alexis this evening. Bills of fare have been printed on satin, with paper cover elegantly decorated with lithographic designs in Russian colors and portrait of Grand Duke on the title page.

Perry & Haddock's planing mill in Richmond, Ind., was burned last night. Loss $18,000.

A committee from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council will shortly visit Washington, to urge upon Congress the appropriation of $500,000 for the completion of the Louisville canal.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A Grand Scheme—A Railroad from Halifax to San Francisco.

An Augusta (Me.) letter to the Boston *Post* says: Whilst the Maine Central is trying to hold its own against two formidable opponents, the Portland and Rochester road attacks it upon another tender point by modestly putting in a petition for a road from Portland to Bath. This pleasant request is said to be at the bottom of a grand railroad scheme, of which Thomas A. Scott, the railroad king of Pennsylvania, is the chief manipulator. It is now confidently asserted that the European and North American Railway has fallen under the control of the Pennsylvania Central. It is well known that this road is largely owned by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and other capitalists in Ohio and Pennsylvania, so that, by this scheme, the point of interest in the affairs as Thomas A. Scott? It is also stated that the Portland and Rochester, which affords the nearest communication between Portland and New York, *via* Worcester, is about to succumb to the same powerful influence. The next step would naturally be the connection of these two roads, either by driving the Maine Central into a compromise or by extending the Portland and Rochester to Bath, there connecting with the Knox and Lincoln, and so on to Bangor. By this magnificent enterprise the Pennsylvania Central would not only have a connected line to New York, outside of Boston from Halifax, but the shortest and most direct. In addition they would have control of a continuous line from Halifax to San Francisco, thus literally belting the continent. It is a stupendous scheme and one that may possibly not find its realization, and still it is openly discussed by leading railroad men here as not only possible but probable, and the action upon this charter as well as upon one from Danville Junction to Gorham, a point on the Portland and Rochester road, is looked forward to with a deal of excitement and interest.

MT. UNION, O.

Additions to the Museum of Mt. Union College—The Gorilla and the Darwinian Theory—A Mummy, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MT. UNION, OHIO, January 27, 1872.

Coming on a hasty trip to this rural little town, the location of Mt. Union College, through the kindness of the President, Dr. Hartshorn, D. D., we were shown through the the museum, which, though at the present in a somewhat disordered state because of the new arrival of a large collection of rare specimens of the animal kingdom, is well worth a long trip and protracted visit.

Your correspondent has not now the time nor information in relation to the individual curiosities of this extensive collection, to give your readers a description of the many rare objects of interest to the student and naturalist, but at some future time will endeavor to do so.

Through the indomitable energy of Dr. Hartshorn and the kindness of Prof. Hard, of the New York Museum at Rochester, the college has secured an immense addition to their former collection, and it is claimed that when they arrange properly what they have already procured, they will present the public for visitation the most extensive and rare collection in America. Among the other curiosities which greatly attract the attention of visitors are a Gorilla and an Egyptian mummy. The first named is an object of greater curiosity because of the apparent interest in the Darwinian theory of the origin of man. This huge animal, prepared by the perfection of a taxidermist's skill, bears a striking similarity to the "human form divine," and the beholder cannot wonder that Prof. Darwin, anxious to find something that would if possible be a contradiction to the creation theory, should attempt to dispute the Biblical origin of the race by the theory of universal progression of mind and matter. Erroneous as this theory is, it is not wisdom in the student and scientist to ridicule error, and attempt by one stroke of irony or sarcasm to banish from the mind the lessons of this form in the body, but rather encourage the investigation of all. But it is not my province to write a homily on the origin of the race. Personally all the finer sensibilities of human nature, however, boil up at Mr. Horrid black gorilla in all its hideous monstrosity, revolt against the theory that man, the noblest work of the Divine Architect, the immortal being for whom Divinity itself had greatest compassion, shall have such an ignoble, *beastly* origin.

Scarcely less in interest is the mummy, the dead body of an Egyptian female, supposed to belong to the noble family of the Pharaohs. The art of embalming has been lost to the world nigh three thousand years. The specimen procured was taken from its place of deposit by Prof. Ward himself, and is therefore known to be genuine and no imitation. To the visitor who has taken this slight illustration to theory in his pursuit of knowledge, Mt. Union College offers ample facilities, and the public will not be unmindful of the earnest efforts of the authorities of this institution to furnish the best facilities to the thorough education of the youth of America. Your correspondent possesses a special interest in this institution, it being his *Alma Mater*. R.

Fourth Senate District.

The election in the Fourth Senate District, Philadelphia, takes place to-day. The canvass though brief has been animated. The McClure party profess that he can be beaten only by counting, the Election Boards being against him. On the contrary, they say the opposing Gray profess that he will be elected on a square vote. To give the reader some idea of Col. McClure's tactics, we quote from his Mayoralty speech on Friday night:

"I have, in a speech delivered last night in Germantown, made specific charges against men holding important official positions. I declared that I was fully advised of the plans arranged to defeat my election by fraud. I declared that Mr. McCulloch, chief clerk of Mayor Stokley, was the head center of the organized band to corrupt election districts, and to-day I charge you with the fact that *the will of the people on Tuesday next. I declared, also, that Marshall C. Hong, a deputy sheriff, was* one of the chief conspirators in this disgraceful and lawless work. I know well what I said, and why I said it. I knew that what I have said is true, and Mayor Stokley cannot be blameless if this gigantic wrong is consummated. Yesterday and to-day the same band met and met again, and the business of preparing lists of fictitious names from the registry list progressed, and they will be put to use to-morrow. I know all the persons who are engaged in this unblushing assault upon the honest expression of the people of the fourth district. I have the names of the chiefs of a number of the gangs employed to personate the legal voters. The fullest and present them all to the District Attorney of Philadelphia to-morrow, and through him to the Mayor of the city; and all will soon understand that crime can be perpetrated only at fearful peril to every wrong doer. I am pained to say that many of the men who went yesterday and to-day to perfect this engine of fraud, contains names which would startle the public mind when they have been charged with the highest responsibilities relating to the peace and honor of the city. I will to-morrow give them an opportunity to learn that I have made no idle boast of information as to their operations, for to-night I shall place in the hands of the police, next to them their own infamy, they will understand that I have not relied upon street gossip or vague suspicions. I know the men who have organized and combined to declare Colonel Gray elected by fraud, and so does Colonel Gray know them. Before this day last day that their names, their operations, their contracts, their chief marshals of gangs, shall be withdrawn from the public." Governor Barton H. Jenks, chairman of the Republican Reform Committee, will publish for a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of every repeater and $500 for the arrest and conviction of every election officer who knowingly receives illegal votes or falsifies the returns. The names of the gangs will be made known in the locality in which they are to operate, and they cannot escape the vigilance of the people. I will give all these desperadoes, principals and agents, a fair opportunity to withdraw from this contest; and if they refuse to do so, then the consequences be on themselves, for they shall be staked. They could not thus defeat me. Colonel Gray declared elected only by fraud. Let them dare to execute it." [Prolonged applause.]

Camels in Nevada.

[From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.

A train of camels arrived in Carson yesterday from the valley of the Carson river, below Dayton. These "ships of the desert" were loaded with hay in bales for Adams's hay yard on North D street. The lumpy, ungainly beasts presented quite a picturesque appearance as they filed into town with their cumbrous freight. Upon arriving at the hay yard, at the word of command, they all knelt down to be relieved of their loads. These animals appear to thrive quite as well in this country as in the wilds of Sahara. There are a number of camels in town, they are necessary to the comfort of the beasts.

The Japanese Embassy will leave San Francisco on a special train for the East to-morrow. They spend a few days at Salt Lake City and other points of interest along the route. Gov. Ito states that the speech he delivered at the banquet last week was written entirely by himself, without assistance from either American or Japanese.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

January 29, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	0	3
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	5
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	9
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	5
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	3
Vicksburgh, Miss.	0	0	0	3

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—River gorged above and below, and frozen over opposite the city. The *Gazette's* special says the Viola was crushed between floating ice and the shore at Portsmouth to day, and sunk in fifteen feet water.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—The ice has covered the water marks. Navigation suspended at all points. River frozen above, at Six Mile Island, Sugar Creek, Madison and other points; also below at Wolf Creek, Rock Island, Minis and Troy. Mercury at zero at 6 A. M. and at 1 P. M. and 10 at 6 P. M.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 29.—Clear and cold; mercury 6. The river has fallen eight inches; now swelling from a gorge below. It closed early to-day, and will be solidly bridged by morning. Port list: Up—Kate Robinson, 8 P. M.; Quickstep, 12 P. M. Down—Morning Star, 7 A. M. Business entirely suspended in river circles.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 29.—River falling, with two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and intensely cold.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 29.—Noon.—Arrived—H. C. Yaeger, Belmont, 1 P. M.; Mary McDonald, Memphis; 9 P. M.; Idle Wild, Evansville, 1 A. M.; G. W. Thomas, M. Vernon, 11 A. M.; Nick Longworth, Louisville, 11 A. M. Departed—Kate Kinney, New Orleans, 4 A. M. The ice is quite heavy in the Ohio. The Evansville packets are laid up here awaiting warmer weather. Clear and intensely cold.

CAIRO, January 29.—Arrived—No arrivals. Departed—Charles Bodman, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Nick Longworth, New Orleans, 5 P. M. The river has fallen three inches. Clear; thermometer 16.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—The ice still runs past the city, but it is expected will be gorged before dark, unless the weather turns mild again and speedily. The harbor is so full of heavy ice that but one ferry could run to-day, and it is feared that it will be obliged to stop to-morrow. The weather is somewhat milder to-day, but still very cold; the wind is now veering round to the South.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—To-day was the coldest of the season. Ice running heavily. It is believed that navigation will be suspended above here after to-night. Arrived—Alanta, Red river; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river. Departed—Thompson Dean, Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh; R. C. Grey, Arkansas river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 29.—The coldest day of the season; thermometer 9. Ice running heavily all day. Arrived—Fort Gibson, from above.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 29.—Down—John Howard, 3 P. M.; Dick Fulton and barges, 3 P. M. Up—Utah, 3 P. M.; Labarge, 4 P. M. Cool and clear. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Arrived—John H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati. No departures.

COTTON MARKETS

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 20¼@20½c; low middlings 20¾@21¼c; middlings 21¾@21¾c. Sales 6,000 bales; receipts 1,561 bales; exports—New York 1,469 bales; Philadelphia 535 bales; stock 225,387 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 29.—Cotton market firm; good ordinary 19¾c. Net receipts for the week 2,058 bales; exports, coast, 1,545 bales; sales 200 bales; stock, 48,141 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 29.—Cotton firm; middling 21¾c. Net receipts 1,961 bales; sales 1,500 bales; stock 61,580 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 29.—Cotton very irregular; in good demand; middlings 21a21¾c; sales at 21¼c. Net receipts 3,026 bales; exports, Great Britain, 1,857 bales; coast 100 bales; sales 22,000 bales; stock 67,161 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Sugar firm and active; inferior 6¾a7c; common 7¼a8c; fair to fully fair 8¾c; prime 9¼a9¾c. Molasses active and firmer; receipts light; inferior 38a38c; common 39a39c; centrifugal 32a38c; fair 40a45c; prime to strictly prime 45a50c. Whiskey—rectified 90a93c. Coffee firm at 20a21¾c.

STATE NEWS.

Farrar Hall, Erie, is to be remodeled and turned into an opera house, capable of seating 1,200 persons. It is to resemble Booth's theater.

Several revivals of religion are in progress in different parts of Clearfield county. Many persons have been added to the churches.

Joseph Thomas, of Waterford, Erie county, now in his sixtieth year, has never been ill enough to lose a meal of victuals, and is a great-grandfather.

Mr. Thomas Collingwood died at his residence in Meadville on Saturday last, aged seventy-six years.

Wolves and other wild beasts are unusually numerous and bold in Clearfield county.

Joseph Snively, of Franklin county, and Levi Merkle of Cumberland county, are two of the surviving members of the last Constitutional Convention.

A correspondent of the Sharon *Herald* says the fatal accident which occurred at the Otis Iron Work Museum at Rochester, the college has secured an immense addition to their former collection, and it is claimed that when they arrange properly what they have already procured, they will present the public for visitation the most extensive and rare collection in America. Among the other curiosities which greatly attract the attention of visitors are a Gorilla and an Egyptian mummy. The first named is an object of greater curiosity because of the apparent interest in the Darwinian theory of the origin of man. This huge animal, prepared by the perfection of a taxidermist's skill, bears a striking similarity to the "human form divine," and the beholder cannot wonder that Prof. Darwin, anxious to find something that would if possible be a contradiction to the creation theory, should attempt to dispute the Biblical origin of the race by the theory of universal progression of mind and matter. Erroneous as this theory is, it is not wisdom in the student and scientist to ridicule error, and attempt by one stroke of irony or sarcasm to banish from the mind the lessons of this form in the body, but rather encourage the investigation of all. But it is not my province to write a homily on the origin of the race. Personally all the finer sensibilities of human nature, however, boil up at Mr. Horrid black gorilla in all its hideous monstrosity, revolt against the theory that man, the noblest work of the Divine Architect, the immortal being for whom Divinity itself had greatest compassion, shall have such an ignoble, *beastly* origin.

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CITY COUNCILS.

The Appropriations for 1872.

New Streets to be Opened—Report from the Water Commission—The Equalization of Taxes—Drafts of Important Proposed Acts of Assembly—The New Water Works—Organization of Committees, &c., &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon our City Councils met in regular session.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The hour of two having arrived Clerk Morrow called the roll.

In the absence of President Gross Mr. Bargwin was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

President Gross having arrived, at 2:15, he took his seat.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. House, a petition from the Managers of the House for the Destitute for exoneration from taxes. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

A petition for the privilege of placing a patent lamp shade on a public lamp in front of the Red Lion Hotel, was received and prayer granted.

A petition for water mains in the Twenty-first ward was referred to the Water Commission.

Mr. Montooth presented an act amending an act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and regulating sewers and streets in the city of Pittsburgh. The Penn avenue act was intended for that avenue alone, but there is a provision authorizing Councils to apply it to other streets. There seems to be a disposition to apply it to all or nearly all the streets in the new city. The avenue act is intended to make up its provisions more specific as to the manner of conducting elections; monthly returns to be made to the City Controller, so that he may not issue bonds without proper authority. It also provides that Councils may require security from the Commissioners, and directs that the assessments shall be entered at length on the Municipal Law Docket. Referred.

Mr. P. E. Jones, resolution instructing the City Engineer to prepare a draught for the opening of Vine street. Street Committee.

Mr. Seely, petition from the residents on Highland avenue for widening that thoroughfare to sixty feet. Road Committee.

Mr. Aiken, a petition and ordinance for the opening of Shady lane from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Petition received and ordinance read three times and passed finally.

Petition from J. W. Pittock for the free use of old City Hall on Sunday, from 2 P. M. to 8 P. M., for a free reading room and Sunday school.

Referred to the Market Committee, and a special committee of five, three from Common and two from Select. In Select Council Messrs. Pearson and House were appointed, and in Common Council, Messrs. Cohen, Verner and Arlington.

THE EQUALIZATION OF VALUATION.

Mr. W. C. McCarthy offered the following draft of a proposed act of Assembly for the consideration of Councils:

An Act giving power to the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to regulate the Valuations of Taxable Real Estate, within the city, for city purposes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, either by themselves, or by their proper officers or agents, shall have power to alter, revise and equalize, the valuations of the real estate within the corporate limits of the city for city purposes.

SEC. 2. That the said Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall take for city purposes the aggregate valuation of the taxable real estate within said city, as assessed for county purposes, and in altering, revising or equalizing said valuations for city purposes shall not increase the aggregate valuation beyond the aggregate amount assessed for county purposes within the city.

Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to examine into the matter and report back to Councils.

A petition for six public gas lamps in the Fourteenth ward. Gas Committee.

Also, a petition for eighteen inch pipe sewer on Neville street. Road Committee.

Mr. Pearson, a petition for a Day Captain of Police for the Seventeenth ward. Police Committee.

THE WATER COMMISSION REPORTS.

Mr. Burgwin offered a report from the Water Commission, from which we synopize the following:

The report states that the Commissioners have been dealing with the question of the purchase of such lands as were deemed necessary. In doing so they have made *no changes* in the sites chosen by the engineers, being of opinion that they had been selected with care and without the sanction of Councils. They then report the results arrived at, as follows:

1. That the property of Mr. Morgan & Co. consisting of nearly two acres, just above the mouth of Negley's run, be purchased at the sum fixed in their written proposition, $20,000. This is the site originally recommended for pumping works.

2. The ground required for the Brilliant Hill reservoir, and a portion of that required for the Hiland avenue reservoir, the property of Mr. James McCully—the whole amounting to about fifty acres. The balance of the ground required for the Hiland avenue reservoir is owned by Mr. Carpenter and the heirs of Mr. Reymer and wife. The Commission had been unable to agree with Mr. McCully as to price, while Mr. Negley and Mr. Reymer bind themselves to sell at $3,000 per acre.

3. The Herron's hill reservoir will require thirteen and three-fourth acres, of which two and three-fourth acres is owned by Mr. Herron, and the balance to Mrs. Clarissa Herron, widow of the late John Herron. The Commission failed to agree with either as to price. They therefore submit the following:

1. To accept the propositions of Messrs. B. W. Morgan & Co.

2. To instruct the City Attorney to institute proceedings to take by condemnation the property required from Mr. McCully, Mr. Wm. A. Herron, and Mrs. Clarissa Herron.

Mr. Morrow moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Phillips asked if the time for making the payments could not be extended.

Mr. Jeremy wanted to know the value of the improvements. The land was to cost $10,000 per acre, and he was informed that property in the vicinity could be purchased for as much as $3,000 per acre.

Mr. Burgwin said that the improvements were not of much value. Morgan & Co. mining the privilege of removing some oil tanks, machinery, &c.

The resolutions were passed finally, the yeas and nays being called. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Phillips presented a report from the Finance Committee incorporating the following schedule of

SALARIES FOR 1872.

Mayor, $700;	Mayor's Clerk, $2,000;	City Treasurer, $2,500;
Assistant Controller, $1,200;	City Engineer, $3,500;	
City Assessor, $1,200;	Messenger of Councils, $1,000;	
Clerk of Select Council, $2,000;	City Clerk, $1,800;	
Chief of Police, $1,500;	City Attorney, $2,000;	
Assistant Engineer, $1,500;	Engineers Clerk, $1,200;	
Street Commissioners (3), each $1,200;		
Superintendent of Markets, $1,200;	Clerk of	
Markets, $1,200;	Meat Inspector, $1,500;	
Monongahela Wharf Master, $1,000;	Allegheny	
Wharf Master, $1,000;	Superintendent of	
Water Works, $2,000;	Assistant Superintendent of	
Water Works, $1,700;	Assistant Assessor, $1,000;	
Road Commissioners (3), each $800;	Building Inspector,	
$2,000 — Superintendent of Fire Alarm telegraph, $1,200;	Operators, each $900.	

The report was adopted. (Not reached in C. C.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Mr. Phillips read the appropriation ordinance for 1872, which was as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, to pay the interest on outstanding loans, and to discharge all other liabilities now due, or which may become payable during said year, 1872, taxes shall be and are hereby levied and assessed on all property and other objects of taxation, as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, twelve mills upon each dollar of valuation; except in the portions of said city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz.: eight mills upon each dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the former city of Pittsburgh, three mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

3. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, within the limits of the former borough of Lawrenceville, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

4. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in said city in any manner not herein otherwise provided for, one and one-quarter mills upon each dollar of said sales.

5. Upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise, and articles of trade or commerce sold by commission merchants in said city, one and one-quarter mills on each dollar of said sales.

6. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing foils, her, or their benefit, vinous, fermented, or distilled liquors, twelve mills upon each dollar of said sales.

7. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, one and one-half mills upon each dollar of said sales.

8. Upon the commission or brokerage of all merchandise brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, twelve mills on each dollar of said commissions.

9. Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks, and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.

10. Upon the yearly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, two and one-half mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

11. Upon the yearly receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables or ten pin alleys for public use, ten mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

10. The schedule of Water Rents for the year of 1872 shall be the same as during the year 1871.

13. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, six mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of said city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz.: four mills upon each dollar of valuation, said tax to be levied for maintaining and extending the Fire Department.

SEC. 2. And at the above rates the city assessors shall assess said taxes.

SEC. 3. That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the said separate indebtedness of the old city and the borough of Lawrenceville, shall be taken from receipts from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid and placed in Appropriation No. 1, on which warrants shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC. 4. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest) shall be paid into a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected, and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC. 5. That the revenue of said city for the year 1872, arising from the taxes, loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1872.

No. 1.	Interest		$170,000
No. 2.	Salaries		23,000
No. 3.	Printing		5,000
No. 4.	Fire Department		100,000
No. 5.	Police		125,000
No. 6.	Water Works		65,000
No. 7.	Lamps		50,000
No. 8.	Pittsburgh Gas Co.		20,000
No. 9.	Diamond Markets		6,000
No. 10.	Monongahela Wharf		4,000
No. 11.	Allegheny Wharf		2,000
No. 12.	Weigh Scales		1,000
No. 13.	Contingent Fund		21,238
No. 14.	Board of Health		4,000
No. 15.	East End Gas Co.		10,000
No. 16.	City Property		20,000
No. 17.	Outstanding Warrants		1,000
No. 18.	Finance Fund		15,000
No. 19.	Sinking Fund		100
No. 20.	Fifth Ward Market		400
No. 21.	Furnishing City Hall		35,000
No. 22.	Bonds, 1st District	$10,000	
	Bonds, 2d District	10,000	
	Bonds, 3d District	10,000	30,000
No. 23.	Surveys		7,000
No. 25.	Water Loan Interest		50,000
No. 26.	Water Loan Sinking Fund		20,000
No. 27.	Fifth Avenue Market		1,500
No. 28.	Special Sinking Fund		7,169
No. 29.	Special Sinking Fund Lawrenceville		3,250
No. 30.	Street and Sewers Improvement Fund		40,000
			$857,248

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR 1872.

Balance estimated from 1871	$ 20,000
City tax	187,000
City business tax	150,000
Old city special tax	35,000
Lawrenceville special tax	5,500
Water works	180,000
Monongahela wharf	15,000
Allegheny wharf	2,800
Mayor's office	1,000
Diamond markets	40,000
Fifth avenue markets	4,000
City Gauger	3,000
Vehicle license	25,000
Street railroads	4,000
Lot regulating	2,000
Building Inspector	5,500
Salt Inspector	100
Board Measurers	100
Interest on unexpended balances	5,000
Sundries	8,000
Connellsville Railroad	3,000
Weigh scales	4,000
Fire Department tax, city and suburban	$85,705 90	
Fire Department, from Insurance offices	6,542 10	$100,248
Street and sewer improvement fund		40,000
Total		$857,248

SEC. 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance read three times and passed finally, the ayes and nays being called on the suspension of the rules and the final passage.

The action of the Finance Committee in electing Mr. Slagle as City Attorney for the year was confirmed.

Mr. Lloyd offered the report of the Water Committee for December, showing the current expenses to have been $8,250 67, and for permanent extension $11,928 19, a total of $20,178 86. The report was received and filed.

THE FIFTH AVENUE MARKET.

Mr. Wainwright—a report announcing the organization of the Market Committee. Approved.

Mr. Morrow—a resolution directing the sum of $13,063 33 to be paid to Mr. M. L. Malone, balance due on contract for building the Fifth avenue Market House. C. C. Concured.

Mr. Phillips knew of no appropriation from which this money could be drawn. He suggested that the matter be left over for a few days.

The resolution was discussed at length and, eventually, under a suspension of the rules was passed finally, by yeas and nays paying the balance on contract was readopted.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin the bill of extras claimed by Mr. Malone was read in full. The yeas were Messrs. Neeson, Patterson, Pender, Riley, Rush and Semple. So the action of Select Council was concurred in.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

At a quarter before six o'clock, the Appropriation ordinance, as passed in Select, came up for concurrence. The rules were unanimously suspended, and on the final passage the yeas and nays were called by Messrs. Fulton, Kurtz, Lappan, Ramsey, Semple and Young. The ordinance was declared passed.

ELECTION OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

Pending the discussion on the mayor's veto of the Water Commission, Councils met in joint session to elect three members of the Board of Health. Messrs. E. I. House, Dr. Addison Arthurs, Wm. B. Hays, Dr. Wm. Wood, J. I. Fleming, and J. J. Covert were nominated. Messrs. House, Arthurs and H